PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,965.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Febr.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
14th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6980
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	CORAKA	6810	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6685
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10909
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA" sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Bristol transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 7th *November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	6,666	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

THIS DAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	6,666	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2086	Greince	14th Dec. 1906
* SOMALI	2655	Birch	29th "
KAISER	2724	von Holdt	11th Jan. 1907
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	28th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
SHADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
RIOJUN MARU	7408	G. S. Lapraik	.....	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4408	F. Fyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4235	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,300	Thur. 6th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 7th Dec.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomara and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3009	5th Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
3*rd December* 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	10th Dec. 1906.
†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	6,500	30th Dec 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BARROON HOUSE, 25, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 850	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 400

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be accorded on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*†CHINA	5999	Early March.
*†AUSTRIA	7868	Early April,
*†VORWAERTS		Early May.

* Will call at Kamchi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 190C

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."
7, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	6069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	23rd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	6069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 526
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 560
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

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Shipments leave Bombay for—
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Acting Agent.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

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Sub-Manager
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
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* *vis* Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day. Letters.	Christmas day. Parcels.	New Year's day. Letters.	New Year's day. Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,360,060
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

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PROSPECTUS containing
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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
SINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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TOWN HALL,

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By kind permission of Col. MURRAY and Officers of the Royal Scots, the PIPERS and DANCERS of the Regiment will assist.

Proceeds in aid of the Manse Fund, United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

1. Chorus ..... "Hail to the Chief" ..... Scotch. Scottish Orphanage Choir.
2. Song ..... "Star of the Desert" ..... Bonheur. Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
3. Duet ..... "O wert thou in the cauld Blast", Mendelssohn. Mrs. HOPKINS and Mrs. KNIGHT.
4. Violin Solo ..... "Romance" ..... Vieuxtemps. Mrs. GEORGE McKENZIE.
5. Song (in Costume). "The Prologue from Pagliacl". Mr. COOPER.
6. Song ..... "My Ain Folk" ..... Scotch. Mrs. KNIGHT.
7. Sword Dance ..... Pipers and Dancers of ..... The Royal Scots"
8. Chorus ..... "Ye Banks and Braes" ..... Scotch. Scottish Orphanage Choir.
9. Piano ..... Selections ..... Mrs. HOPKINS and Mrs. MacKICHAN.
10. Song ..... "I know a lovely garden" ..... G. D'Hardelot. Miss. OGDEN.
11. Duet ..... "Venetian Boat Song" ..... Tosti. Mrs. HOPKINS and Mr. COOPER.
12. Violin Solo ..... "Scotch Airs" ..... Mrs. GEORGE McKENZIE.
13. Quartette ..... "Annie Laurie" Messrs. G. E. Thomas, G.F. Hill, J. Pearson, J. G. Martin. Mr. J. G. MARTIN.
14. Song (in Costume). "Caller Herrin" ..... Scotch. Mrs. HOPKINS.
15. Highland Fling ..... "Pipers and Dancers of The Royal Scots" .....
16. ..... "Auld Lang Syne" .....

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KHANDERAO GAIKWAD,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Registered office :—Shahupuri, Kolhapur, 14th November, 190
Branch office :—67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the aforenamed ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased late of the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay, who died at Bombay on or about the 19th day of September, 1906, and the Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of November, 1906, to GEORGE JOHN McKENZIE one of the said Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay and one of the Executors mentioned in the Will of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1906.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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N. A. F. MOOS,
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BYCULLA, BOMBAY, 1st December, 1906.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, single Copy Annas 4. "Price Current" Office, Mandvi Tank

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E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the date on which the TRIALS from BOMBAY to SAWANTWADI and BACK, will take place, has been POSTPONED; notice of the altered date will be advertised shortly.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of a MEMBER of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. RATANJI JAMSHEDJI TATA RESIGNED, will be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victora Terminus on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1906, at 3-30 p. m. Bombay Time.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 3rd December, 1906.

AS EASY TO CHANGE THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS

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MINTON PATENT TILES,

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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
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J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at Frere Bunder next to Tank Bunder on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by smoke fire and water ex. S. S. "Chupra"

2128 Bales Cotton.
74 Bales Waste & Fly.
10 Bales Hemp.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1906.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/8 ex	=	+ 13/16
2½ per cent. Reuters	98 3/4	=	— 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/2	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 5/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 1/8	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	32 1/16	=	+ 5/16
Spot in New York	60 5/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25 1/2	=	— 1
Berlin cheques	20·31 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 1/4	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 3/8	=	— 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	=	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	=	— 1/4
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4	=	— 1
7 day market loans	4 3/4	=	— 3/8

WHEAT.—Quiet but steady
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 48 1/3 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firmer.
Brown 43 3/4 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firmer.
LINSEED.—Nominal steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1/2.
IN LIVERPOOL.—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet but steady
Manchester		firm
Total Sales		9,000
Spot		6·16—2
Egyptian F G F Brown		5 3/4 + 1-8
Sold on speculation and for Export		500
Imports		28,000
Futures closed		quiet

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·77,	5·74	5·75
—8	—10	—10
Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June.
5·76	5·78	5·80
—10	—10	—10
June-July.		
5·81		
—10		

Receipts at U. S. Ports	61,000
Do. last year	58,000
Imports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	22,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·28—15
Futures, month of Dec.	10·24—14
Do. month of March	10·01—12

* Declined owing to bearish visible supply figures and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3/8
Futures, month of Jan	10·76 —14
Do. month of Mar	10·86
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	8,000
Total visible supply	3,050,000
	+ 30,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	14,000
Total quantity in sight	5,740,000
	+ 120,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	56,000
Total Sold on Speculation	1,000
Total Sold for Export	1,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	73,000
Total Actual Exports	10,000
Total Weeks Imports	163,000
Total Stock	507,000
Surats Stock	11,000
Afloat American	400,000
Do. Indian	4,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st December.

Cotton	13,960	bales.
Wheat	7,999	cwts.
Linseed	3,792	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	23	do
Gingellyseed	18,479	do
Poppyseed	189	do
Groundnuts	299	do
Castorseed	423	do
Rice	1,704	do
Myrabollams	1,085	do
Cottonseed	18,642	do
Mowrasseed	215	do
Gram	1,363	do
Jowar	1,003	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The weekly cotton reports show an addition of 300,000 bales to the visible supply and of 520,000 bales to the quantity in sight. The home markets have eased off slightly, and locally quotations are partially Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower without inducing buyers to operate to any extent. There is a small enquiry for Japan but the turnover reported at Colaba is on a very moderate scale.

Sterling exchange is quiet but steady and Rupee Paper is steady at our quotations.

Shares close as fellows :—

Petits	Rs	3,290
Davids	,,	391 1-4
Bank of Bombay	,,	1,400

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 do do.	19/32d.
French France 3 m/s sight D A	1/2
Marchs 3 do. do.	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	165
Shanghai 30 do. do.	225 1/2
Japan 30 do. do.	148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone Quiet.

Cash		95-10
1st Settlement. 7th	January	95-15

Money Market, Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th Nov.	6	do.

Linseed.—Tone dull.

Ready	Rs. 7-8-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 7-9-6

Rapeseed.—Tone, quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs. 9-4-0
Do. Forward April	Rs. 7-8-0

Poppyseed.—Tone. steady.

Ready	Rs. 9-14-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-10-0

Castorseed.—Tone, quiet.

Ready,	Rs. 42-0-0
Forward April-May.	Rs. 35-0-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 48 to 49
15 per cent. Mixed	Rs. 46-8-0
25 ,, ,,	Rs. 45-8-0
50 ,, ,,	Rs. 44-8-0
Black Kutnee	Rs. 40-8-0

Wheat.—Tone, Steady.

White Delhi April-May	Rs. 4-9-0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	..	25 Jan.
Bengal, (M.-G.) (Ry terms)	191	183	..	25 Dec.
Bengal M G	192	184	..	25 Jan.
Comrawattee (Descriptions) M-G.	211	205	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	204	198	..	25 Dec.
Do (M-G)	203	197	..	25 Jan.
Khanguan, fair staple (M-G)	..	..	..	..
Karanja do (M-G)	213	206	..	do
Akola do (M-G)	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M. G.)	225	219	..	do
Dhamangaum Peelgaum (M-G)	222	216	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	228	222	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	260	..	244	28 Mar.
Metlia (M. G.)	204	198	..	29 Jan.
B. Punjab M G	191	183	..	25 Dec.
Do	192	185	..	25 Jan.
Jalgaon	205	199	..	Do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		Easier.
Estimated sales		7,000 bales.
Imports		18,000 ,,
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·67	5·64	5·65
—10	—10	—10
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·66	5·68	5·70
—10	—10	—10
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·71	5·72	5·66
—10	—10	—10

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th Nov. 1906, as compared with the statement of 1st Dec. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 24. Rs.	Dec. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,30,637	60,16,870
Public Deposits at Branches	49,40,227	46,70,656
Other Deposits	7,82,39,497	7,78,63,572
Post Bills	16,151	16,554
Sundries	22,72,588	22,96,060
Rs.	10,88,98,783	10,90,53,512
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,34,25,650	1,39,92,825
Other authorised Securities	36,37,735	36,37,748
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	91,99,130	90,79,495
Loans do. do. do.	2,21,53,616	2,19,95,985
Bills discounted and purchased	7,02,92,851	5,92,92,338
Dead Stock	3,38,379	3,38,379
Stamps and Stationery	2,732	2,682
Bullion	9,15,085	10,42,561
Balances with other Banks	10,79,523	3,46,903
Sundries	2,38,623	3,79,430
Cash	2,19,32,253	2,56,47,655
	10,88,98,783	10,90,53,512

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 6 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHWIN—November 29, at Modopee, the wife of C. J. R. Ashwin, of Chakwar Tea Estate, Assam, of a daughter.
GRAY—November 23, at Benares, the wife of Major W. H. Gray, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.
SAM—November 24, at Moodidih Colliery, Sijua P. O., the wife of Alex V. Sam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—BIRTLES—November 19, at St. Andrews Church, Vepery, Madras, Sergeant Robin Vernon Young, son of the late Major Graham Young, of the old Commissariat Department, to Catherine Eleanor Birtles (nee O'Connell), widow of the late Sub-Conductor W. H. Birtles, of the Military Works Department.

DEATH.

LINDSAY SMITH—November 25, at Lyallpur, Cecilia Myrtle, the dearly beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs. Lindsay Smith, aged three months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 5h. 22m.; High water, 1-13m., 0-51a.; Low water, 7-5m., 6-41a.
Bombay Education Society's Schools, annual prize distribution, Byculla, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.
Roller Skating Rink, Esplanade, 5-30 and 9-30 p. m.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—The Chief of Miraj, with seven followers, arrived into Bombay yesterday, from Miraj, and is putting up in a bungalow at Peddar Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mombassa, per extra s.s. "Patiala," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. to-morrow the 5th December.

SKATING RINK.—Thursday Afternoon Sessions, from 5-30 to 7-30, will, for the future, be received as a Club Session for Members of the following Clubs only:—"The Royal Bombay Yacht Club," the "Byculla Club," the "Bombay Club," and "the Gymkhana Club." Tickets for these Special Sessions can only be obtained from the Secretary of the respective Clubs.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT—During the last month of November the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,262. Among them the number of new admissions was 759 ; classified as stated :—Bhattias 102, Vanias 144, Brahmins 123, Lohanas 92, other castes 378 : total 739. The average daily attendance was 108.

DANGERS OF LANSDOWN ROAD.—MRS. Chickerebins (28), residing at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, was driving her dog-cart from the Apollo Bunder along the Adams Road on Saturday afternoon. When nearing the corner into Lansdown Road, the horse took fright at the report of a gun fired from the Saluting Battery and ran the right wheel of the cart on to the pavement. The lady was thrown out into the road. She sustained a dislocation of the left shoulder, a cut on the head and several scratches on her body. She was removed to the E. G. Hospital, whence she was allowed to go home after treatment.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Whistling Rufus — Kerry Mills
Overture	Fra Diavolo — Auber
Serenade	La Paloma — Hartmann
Reminiscences of	All Nations — Godfrey
Polka Cornet Duet	The Friendly Rivals — Godfrey
Selection	Three Little Maids — Rubens
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest — A Pryor

JUSTICES' ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—Mr. Ratan Jamsetjee Tata, a representative of the Justices of the Peace in the Bombay Corporation, having resigned his seat, the Municipal Commissioner had fixed yesterday as the last day for the nomination of a candidate or candidates in Mr. Tata's place. Two candidates were proposed as follows : (1) Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, son of Sir Jamsetjee, who was proposed by Mr. F. C. Harrison, and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; and (2) Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, formerly a judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, who was proposed by Dr. Hormasjee Monackjee Masina, and seconded by Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah. This being a contested election, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed Monday the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (Bombay Time) for a poll to be taken in the Corporation Hall.

THE PROPOSED PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the General Committee of the Photographic Society for India, was held last night in Mr. Vaughan's quarters, Paper Currency Office, Hornby Row. Mr. Lynde, the Secretary of the provisional committee, informed the committee that if a branch was established in Bombay, the Calcutta Society were ready to help them in the start. Of course, he remarked, the Bombay members must be able to maintain the current expenses. He was sorry to announce that only 32 gentlemen had promised membership and until there were 25 or 30 more it was not possible to meet the current expenses. After some discussion and members expressing their views it was decided to appoint Mr. Avery, an additional member, on the committee appointed on the last occasion. It was also suggested to start a guarantee fund from among the members to begin with the establishment of a local society. After the subcommittee has decided the details, a meeting will be convened at a convenient date, of which notice will be given.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF 4TH DEC., 1856.)

A letter from Agra mentions that it is the intention of Government to annex the State of Ulwah almost immediately. This is by no means improbable, as we know that Lord Dalhousie recommended to the Court of Directors the annexation not only of Ulwah, but of several other Rajputana States, such as Odeypore, Kotah, Johdpore and Bicaner, and they are not likely to forget any scheme which affords a prospect either of revenue or patronage.

A correspondent, who authenticates his letter, but who makes statements so seriously affecting the character and position of individuals that we cannot publish them on the authority of a person unknown to us, complains that the Sudder Court, in regard to the indebtedness of its subordinates, has one law for Bombay and another for the Mofussil. He instances a case in support of his assertion as to the undue leniency exhibited to people about the Court contrasted with the severity of the rule enforced in the districts. One man is described as a constant visitor at the Small Cause Court in the character of defendant, to which Marwaries play plaintiff. It is further alleged that five-sixths of this same individual's salary has been awarded to his creditors and that he has to pay life insurance premiums with the remainder !

This matter should be looked into. If the statements to which we have referred be anything like correct ; measures should be adopted to prevent the pecuniary dependence of people employed about the Company's Supreme Court from perverting the course of justice. We hold that a Judge in debt is out of place on the bench, and we are just as sure that the indebtedness of his subordinates is quite as mischievous in character if not in degree as his own. There is still much talk of Khutput in connection with the Sudder, and this is not wonderful if it be known or supposed that any of the inferior officers are living well upon nothing, making over their whole pay for the benefit of creditors, and yet continuing to lead a very comfortable life.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from toothing or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

Enquiry in the High Court.

THE inquiry was continued yesterday, into the conduct of Mr. Manchershah B. Chothia, Solicitor of the High Court, in reference to a rule taken out against him, at the instance of Thakar Sursingh Mathuradas Lavji, a Bhattia, to restrain him from acting in behalf of the plaintiffs, Khima Khushal and Co., who had filed a suit against Sursingh, and from utilising certain information he had acquired from Sursingh, while he had been acting as Sursingh's solicitor, to the prejudice of Sursingh, and for the benefit of himself and his present clients, Khima Khushal and Co., before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar, and Chhotabhoy, appeared for Sursingh, in support of the rule. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Munchershah B. Chothia, appeared to oppose it for Mr. Chothia. The matter has been reported in these columns.

In reply to the Advocate-General's inquiry Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that it was intended to prosecute the inquiry on the lines of Disciplinary Jurisdiction, as well as for the question of the payments of costs by Mr. Chothia.

The Advocate-General said that the question of costs was quite apart from the position of Mr. Chothia in the case : he would state the circumstances, which, properly speaking, lay in a narrow compass. Notice of motion was given on 6th October last. On 11th October, in consequence of an interview on the day before, the attorneys for the defendant Sursingh wrote a letter to Mr. Chothia, asking him to forward a letter of undertaking that he would not act for Khima Khushal and Co., and against Parmanand, minor son of Sursingh. On the same date, Mr. Chothia replied to the solicitors, that they had agreed not to proceed with the notice of motion and press for a hearing ; he agreed, therefore, to pay the costs of the notice of motion. On 29th October, Sursingh's solicitors wrote to him, expressing their regret at his having failed to send them the letter of undertaking, and complaining that he had not correctly stated what had actually happened at the interview. They sent a bill of costs ; which, unless paid, would result in the bringing on for argument of the motion which they had allowed to stand over on his representation.

Mr. Inverarity said that it appeared to him that as such inquiries must of necessity take the form of criminal matter, it was much better if a charge was framed against his client, so that he would know what case he had got to meet.

Resuming, the Advocate-General said, that on 13th November, the solicitors of Sursingh submitted a supplementary bill of costs, left out of the original one by an oversight ; and asked for payment and for the letter of undertaking. Mr. Chothia wrote in reply that he had already sent in the letter through Mr. Thakoredas N. Ghandhi on 5th November, in which he had confirmed his agreement about the undertaking. The Advocate-General submitted it was not the letter, as had been required, but Mr. Chothia wrongly contended it was. On 24th the solicitors again wrote to him, and agreed to accept without prejudice, and in order to avoid discussion, Rs. 317 for the bills ; adding, that his mere confirmation of the agreement was not sufficient ; he must set out the undertaking distinctly and sign the letter. On the 28th, in consequence of having failed to get satisfaction on either point, the solicitors gave notice that they would bring on the motion for argument before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. On the same day, Mr. Chothia undertook in a letter, not to act for Khima Khushal and Co., nor in a suit filed by them against Parmanund Sursingh. As to bills of costs, he agreed to pay them, when taxed. This was a complete change of front ; at first, his clerk was to tax them, but afterwards, they were to be taxed in the regular course. In another letter, Mr. Chothia said that since they were not satisfied, they were welcome to obtain an order of the Court, but they should lay the whole correspondence before the Court, to enable it to form an opinion. The solicitors had extracted from him on the 28th the letter of undertaking ; then he raised a discussion about costs. Council asked the Court on the strength of this agreement, to make him pay the costs. As to the branch of the inquiry conducted under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Court, he agreed with his learned friend that a distinct charge might be formulated.

Mr. Inverarity submitted this was putting the cart before the horse : until the inquiry was complete, the question of costs should stand over.

The Advocate-General said he had no objection to his Lordship's delivering judgment on the question of costs whenever he pleased, now that the materials and the correspondence were before him.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar asked, supposing he had in a formal inquiry under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction come to a conclusion, what would happen.

The Advocate-General : If your Lordship's opinion is confirmed on inquiry, you will refer it to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not know, how without knowing at first what the conduct was, they could report it to the Judges. What material, he might ask, were there at the present moment, to make a report upon. The fact was, that his client wanted further information : not that he had come to any conclusion that Mr. Chothia was guilty of any misconduct. He would ask the Court to proceed with the inquiry ; not to adjourn it to formulate the charge. This was no case for a report at all. It was absurd to take the time of the Judges when there was no real case against Mr. Chothia : in the wider sense of the term, the Court had no authority to order an "inquiry" of this sort. He wanted the Advocate-General to state his case now, if he had any.

The Advocate-General immediately complied with Mr. Inverarity's requisition. He said in 1904 Messrs. Mulla and Mulla were attorneys for defendant. Mr. Chothia induced the defendant to change his attorneys, and engage him in their place. He received from the defendant Rs.1,500 to pay to those solicitors their costs; these costs had never been paid up till the present time.

Mr. Chothia said, this was the first time that he had heard of this matter ; when he asked the Judge the other day, he was not told that there was to be an inquiry in this matter also.

Mr. Inverarity also objected. He said this might be something for the Law Society to attend to.

Continuing in his remarks, the Advocate-General said, that about the end of 1904 Mr. Chothia represented to the defendant that he had settled the plaintiffs' case on terms very advantageous to the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity strongly objected to anything that was not connected with the subject-matter of the inquiry : it must be strictly confined to the notice of motion. The other matters were absolutely unconnected with the motion ; let his learned friend lay them if he wished, before the Law Society, who might, if they thought fit, lay it before the Chief Justice.

The Advocate-General explained that he had been simply stating the facts as they stood on the strength of the affidavits ; there was the affidavit of Sursingh of 5th October. He requested his lordship to formulate a charge.

In formulating the charge, the Judge said that Mr. Chothia made use of, as plaintiffs' solicitor, of some information he had acquired during his engagement as defendant's solicitor.

The Advocate-General said : And that he had used for his own benefit ; not merely for the benefit of the plaintiffs, but for his own personal benefit.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the proposed addition ; there was nothing in the affidavit or of the notice about it. He asked the Court to strike out the (additional words from the record.

Proceeding, the Advocate-General said that the consent-order was obtained in January 1905, Mr. Chothia personally undertaking to pay Messrs. Mirza & Mirza Rs. 1,000. But he had not paid the amount ; he arranged with Messrs. Mirza and Mirza that they should take a decree for the full amount against the defendant. The evidence of it was in an endorsement made by Mr. Chothia on a draft to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza on 18th January. Mr. Chothia was for the defendant at the time ; he asked Mirza and Mirza to take a full decree against his own client. On 21st January, he agreed to another order on behalf of the defendant. Having given those undertakings, it was Mr. Chothia's interest that they were executed against his own client. On 31st January, an "exparte" decree was passed against the defendant for Rs.3,908. The next thing that happened was that two applications were made for attachment on defendant's property ; one was on 13th February 1905, for the attachment of moveable property. After attaching this property, Khima Khushal and Co., got an order on 27th February attaching four immoveable properties. The inference was that the plaintiffs did not know that there were more than four immoveable properties ; they did not think that defendant had an attachable interest of not more than a moiety in these properties. That application was apparently not successful; accordingly, on 2nd May, the attorneys for the plaintiffs were found dunning Mr. Chothia for the payment of Rs. 1,000 he had undertaken to pay. This showed they had not been able to satisfy the decree for the execution proceedings. The letter from Messrs. Mirza and Mirza was that he had neglected to act and thereby committed contempt of Court in respect of the Judge's order : otherwise, proceedings would be taken. Among the papers handed by Mr. Chothia to the defendant, was a letter of 2nd May, in which he said he had paid to their clients Rs. 1,000 to-day ; he should have paid the sum on 9th January. Then he discharged himself as defendant's attorney; this was on the day after the date of the letter, the 3rd May. One letter was of 28th April from the plaintiffs appointing him attorney in the place of Messrs. Mirza and Mirza. Then Mr. Chothia, as attorney for the plaintiffs, made an application for the attachment of additional immoveable properties. This application could not have been made, if they had not got the information from Mr. Chothia.

The Advocate General then read the Judge's notes of the preliminary inquiry, and made running comments as he progressed in the reading.

Mr. Inverarity stated that the whole case hinged on correspondence, and on the statement made by his learned friend, who had not called any evidence. It all amounted to this : Mr. Chothia told his new client what he knew from his old client. It was a mere matter of inference on his learned friend's part that the new client could not have known anything about the description of the properties, except from information given to him by his debtor's solicitor : he must have taken his information from the mortgage prepared by Mr. Chothia in favour of his father for Rs. 20,000, paid to the defendant on the properties, in which Mr. Chothia was stated to have acted as solicitor for both. This was a very strong inference to ask the Court to draw. Comparing the description of the properties, as occurring in the agreement of mortgage, with the description of properties put in the schedule to the execution-proceedings, many were the discrepancies to be found in both. There were other differences in details. This made it absolutely clear that the descriptions were not taken simply from the agreement. Mr. Chothia's explanation was perfectly simple ; he did not take it in any way or adopt it. His client gave him information that Sursingh, his Judgment-Debtor, was mortgaging his properties ; and asked him to make a search in the Sub-Registrar's Office. Mr. Chothia applied for permission to inspect the registers on the information supplied to him by his new client. This was given. The notes of the managing-clerk of Mr. Chothia, who had left his service about a year since, had been found. The clerk's present whereabouts were not known : but the notes were here. The clerk did not take the trouble of copying out the descriptions from the different documents in the Registrar's Office ; but he contented himself with making pencil notes of the differences on the agreement of mortgage itself, without the knowledge and authority of Mr. Chothia. The mortgage, after being executed, was kept in Mr. Chothia's office ; it was accessible to the clerk without Mr. Chothia's knowing anything at all about it. If there was any breach at all, it was by the clerk ; not by Mr. Chothia. Still, there were certain other discrepancies which were not to be found in the notes. Then the application was made for attachment. Counsel's learned friend had tried to introduce other matters into the inquiry to prejudice the Court ; he asked the Court not to take any notice of them. The only case counsel had come to meet was about restraining Mr. Chothia from acting as plaintiffs' solicitor, and of preventing him from utilising information he had gained as defendant's solicitor to the prejudice of the latter, and for the benefit of the plaintiffs. He called Mr. Chothia in the witness-box, and examined him on the points he had outlined in his speech for the defence.

Mr. Chothia supported these statements ; he produced documentary evidence in substantiation of his statement. All these documents were put in as exhibits by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. M. B. Chothia, cross-examined by Mr. Scott, said the letter put into his hands, dated the 3rd May, was the letter he wrote to the plaintiff, telling him that he ceased to be his solicitor from that date in the conduct of the suit. The warrant, dated the 28th April, was accepted by witness, and he promised to act for the plaintiff as his attorney. He did not inform the defendant, because he did not think he was bound to inform him that he had agreed to act for the plaintiff. In this case, he thought it was fair. Witness's diaries for 1904-1905 were lost. His office was in charge of the Municipality for about seven days. He had also lost title deeds of property of the value of about two lakhs of rupees. None of his other diaries were lost. The title deeds of several other properties were also lost. Vajir, one of the plaintiffs, told witness that defendant had mortgaged his property seven times over. Pallonjee Cursetjee Powalla was one of the debtors to plaintiffs. Hatte, witness's assistant managing clerk, took search in the Sub-Registrar's office. Witness had inspected the notes taken by Hatte in the Sub-Registrar's office. Witness thought that Hatte was giving him an abstract of the search he had taken as a matter of information. It related to schedule to mortgage No. 3.

The note of interrogation on the side was made by witness in pencil, not by Hatte. Witness here gave the reasons which induced him to put the query, (Is shown a mortgage). This must have been the last mortgage at the time of the attachment. Witness's application for attachment related to seven properties. The eighth property was omitted, and witness gave his reasons for the omission, among them being one that it did not give the Collector's numbers. It gave the Municipal numbers, but witness said the Collector's numbers were absolutely necessary. Of the seven properties four of them were Collector's properties. If the property does not stand in the name of the judgment debtors, the Collector refuses to give a certificate. The information with regard to the eighth property was imperfect, and therefore a certificate could not be got from the Collector.

Were the Municipal numbers sufficient to identify the property ?—I cannot say. The Municipal numbers are not sufficient to identify the house unless there is no vacant land surrounding it. Continuing, witness explained the absence of certain particulars from Exhibit E, which were given in Exhibit No. 2 and Exhibit No. 4. The application for attachment was not prepared from Exhibit No. 4 before the pencil alterations were made therein. Chandulal was not now in witness's service. He left on the 31st December 1905. Witness had not communicated with him, nor seen him since. With regard to Exhibit No. 4, witness said it fell through a month after it was made. Witness did not then hold the document for the defendant after it fell through. It remained among his father's papers, and as soon as witness discovered it, he sent it to plaintiff's attorneys in October 1906. The papers relating to the mortgage were not the defendant's property; but if they wanted any more papers, witness was prepared to give them every facility by sending them for their perusal. Witness was referred by Mr. Scott to certain correspondence.

Mr. Inverarity : I submit this correspondence is entirely irrelevant although I don't object to it.

Mr. Scott said it was relevant.

Witness was examined further as to the correspondence. He did not write to defendant's solicitors, asking back for the agreement of mortgage.

The enquiry was then adjourned till to-day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BANDMASTER VS. TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

(Before the CHIEF JUDGE.)

HIS Honour the learned Chief Judge heard yesterday a suit instituted by Mr. Charles Tuttle Coke, a European bandmaster, whose service was lately dispensed with by the Taj Mahal Hotel against the Indian Hotel Company for the recovery of Rs. 1,447 being the amount due on account of salary, board and lodging for the period set forth in the plaint. Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant's company being represented by Mr. Cavasji Setna, High Court Vakil.

The plaint unfolds that by an agreement in writing, dated 16th October 1905, made in London, between the plaintiff and the defendant's company, the former agreed to provide for one year an efficient orchestra and to play at the Taj Mahal Hotel appropriate selections of music, and further agreed to obey and observe all lawful orders and instructions of the defendant's company and its directors and of any person duly authorised by them, and the defendant agreed to pay to plaintiff the sum of £ 56 per calendar month for the service of himself and other members of the orchestra with free board and quarters.

The agreement further provided that the defendant's company should be entitled to terminate the same if plaintiff should at any time wilfully neglect or refuse to perform the duties devolving upon him. The manager of the Hotel dismissed the plaintiff from service on the 1st March 1906 and that dismissal was confirmed by the defendant's company on the 7th March 1906. Plaintiff denies that defendant had any lawful ground or justification for dismissing him and submits it was not in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Owing to this wrongful breach of the agreement, plaintiff claims damages amounting in all to Rs. 1,572, viz., Rs. 840, the equivalent of £ 56 being plaintiff's salary from 1st March to 30th June at £ 14 per month and Rs. 732, being the amount due to plaintiff for board and lodging for the period at Rs. 6 per day. Plaintiff gives credit to the defendant for Rs. 125 against the said amount due to him and therefore claims the balance of Rs. 1,447 from the defendant's company. A good deal of correspondence on the subject of dismissal passed between the manager, Mr. Burcher, the plaintiff, and the Secretary of the Hotel and all were filed in evidence before the Court. Both parties have given long list of witnesses, and the proceedings of the whole day terminated in the examination of the plaintiff and Messrs B. J. Billimoria, Assistant Secretary, and A. J. Billimoria, the Manager Director. The examination and cross-examination of the plaintiff lasted for over two hours, during the course of which he said that he always worked for the interest of the Hotel, arranged mass bands and gave special concerts on all important occasions ; that on the night of the 28th February last he stopped his play quarter of an hour before time mentioned in the programme, because his men were tired. The manager rushed in and asked in an angry tone why I had shut up the band. He said "you have no right to stop without coming to me first." "Pardon me" I said "I have only used the Bandman's discretion because all my men were tired." I am your master and I will let you know, it was his next answer and remarked that I do not dress like a gentleman. On being cross-examined, witness admitted his statement to the manager. "If you are not careful, one of these days you will get your head knocked off." To the further question of Mr. Setna, witness said he was not employed before as a band master in a first class Hotel ; he was employed in the Police, in the detective Department for about 12 years and used to play in disguise music, grand opera and comic opera, &c. He never consulted the manager and did not believe that visitors ever complained that his play was stale. He used to play in the "Moorish Room" to which manager objected. He told him in return that it was not for the manager to give him orders. While two men, one a violinist and the other pianist left his service, he did not report the matter to the Secretary that the programme which he drew up for a special concert was more intended for joke than to hurt any body.

The programme of music consisted of the following items: (1) Off to the kitchen, (2) Spring chicken, (3) Thin soup, (4) The motor, (5) The Waiters. (6) The Barmaid. (7) The staff at sea, (8) Pea soup. (9) The Manager's pet.

Mr. A. J. Billimoria, who was examined yesterday evening said that the above programme was a trick on the part of the plaintiff to bring the Hotel and its management into public ridicule, that he had always told the plaintiff that he must obey the Manager and that the plaintiff used to tell him that the Manager was a German Jew and he could not be ruled by him.

Further examination has been postponed and the case adjourned to Wednesday next.

CLAIM FOR HOUSE RENT.

(Before the third Judge MR. HARIM.)

HIS Honor the learned Judge disposed of a suit instituted by Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram against Vithoba Lakshman for the recovery of Rs. 75, being the rent of a room in plaintiff's chawl at Byculla, occupied by the defendant for 5 months at Rs. 15 per mensem. Mr. Cavasji Setna appeared for the plaintiff, whose brief was held by Mr. Sarti, Mr. Vijayakar, High Court Vakil, appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff alleged that he had, at the instance of the defendant, got his former tenant to vacate the room in question, and the defendant took possession of the same and that he is therefore liable to pay for the period claimed in the suit. Mr. Vijayakar on behalf of his client denied having occupied the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1906.

INDIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MR. GOKHALE'S recent paper before the East Indian Association on the subject of Self-Government for India has called forth another, by Mr. Theodore Morison. The latter was also read at a meeting of the East Indian Association, its title being "The Association of Indians with the Government of India." Mr. Morison, of course, is not prepared to go nearly so far as Mr. Gokhale in regard to Self-Government, but he would make an experiment which he thinks might be carried out without danger to the Empire. "Englishmen sometimes explain away Indian aspirations by saying that their political leaders only want posts and places of emolument," said Mr. Morison. But he declines to endorse that opinion as "a somewhat ungenerous way of putting it, yet even so it does not seem to me an exorbitant or unreasonable demand. I think that there is not, as a matter of fact, any sordid or selfish motive at the back of this ambition; they feel, as Mr. Gokhale said, that they ought to be able to rise to the full stature of their manhood and that this can only be measured by their attaining positions of great trust and responsibility." Some undoubtedly have, and the enormous success many Indians have achieved in commerce shows them to be as capable of conducting most organisations of men. This being so, Mr. Morison's proposal is not devoid of reason. Let us give it in his own words: "I think that this ambition might be gratified under an absolute form of Government without any risk to the Empire. It might be gratified by admitting Indians to the higher posts in the Civil Service of India. But I should like to put that sentiment which has often been expressed by the Congress into a definite form of a concrete proposal. I should like to see one province or Chief Commissionership manned from top to bottom by Indians. I should suggest in the first place that one particular area be selected for this experiment, and when this proposal was first made some years ago, I suggested that the Berars should be the area chosen. I think that it would be a suitable field for such an experiment, because it does not contain any centres of population which present problems peculiarly embarrassing to an Indian Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner, such for instance, as the towns with a large unofficial European population. But if care were taken not to complicate the question by the introduction of unnecessary difficulties of this sort, I believe that there are several tracts in India which would offer a suitable field for this experiment."

Needless to say this experiment will never be made. We should like to know what the Berars would think of it if such a proposal were submitted to it in all seriousness. We imagine there would be a very considerable feeling of alarm and that the outcry would not be much less fearful than that we have recently heard concerning partition. Indians have been plainly told—and by deep-thinking men of their own communities—that they are not yet ready for self-government and while the educated amongst them will unhesitatingly admit this, the lower classes will openly express their preference for employment under European supervision. That feeling has been expressed on countless occasions and scarcely a week passes but we hear complaints of *zulum* from the Indian subordinate against his Indian superior. In a province or a Chief Commissionership where the entire *personnel* of the administration were Indian, we believe, chaos would prevail before the experiment were fairly launched and there would be an immediate appeal to the Government of India for a reversion to the *status quo ante*. Racial differences are so wide and racial antagonism so strong in this country that it is useless to think of trying such an experiment as Mr. Morison proposes. If he asks for the manning of a district from top to bottom by Parsis or Mahomedans, or by Hindus, there would be a greater chance of success. No, says one, "You want the one as a check on the other." Very well the present system is the best—where the Indian acts as a check on the European and the European as a check on the Indian. Even Mr. Morison confessed that he could not place a whole province at once into the hands of Indians. He would not immediately displace the existing English Civilians. And why? "Because it would obviously be impossible to find Indians with the necessary experience of Secretariat work to take their places at once. All that I urge is that there should be a steady infusion of Indians into the lower grades who would as length and in the course of time replace the English Officers by promotion. But in any case I suppose that something like ten years would have to elapse before an Indian Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner were at the head of the administration." Precisely so. Whatever is done will not be done yet. The people are not ready.

Mr. Morison thus admits that what Lord Reay told the audience, met to listen to Mr. Gokhale and what Mr. Shapurji Broacha told the share-brokers some months ago is absolutely true. The people are not yet prepared for self-government whether in the form Mr. Gokhale suggested or that which finds favour with Mr. Morison. Our ex-Governor put the matter very fairly and reasonably when he said: "I think that the share which has been given to the Natives in Judicial appointments, in which they have been eminently successful, can be enlarged. I also consider that in other departments more scope can be given to Native talent; but I am bound to make one reservation and that is, that as long as this country is responsible for the prosperity of India, you must have the supervision and the inspection carried out by Englishmen, in order that the standard of administration may not be lowered, but may remain as high as it is now." Mr. Morison's desire to see the people of India associated more largely with the control of their own affairs, would be now speedily gratified if he could induce the powers-that-be to encourage the political education of the people. He was nearer the solution of the problem when he owned that "before self-government can be possible the political education of the people must have been carried on a long while and political education of the people is a slow matter," especially when it has not begun. He cannot deny that even the civic temper of the people is not a strong factor in Indian life. Far more hope is there in an attempt to educate the people than in the extraordinary experiment he has suggested. We marvel that he ever gave utterance to it after his candid admission that the civic spirit needs be strengthened and that the political education of the people of India should be difinitely and consciously undertaken. Let it be strengthened and let people be taught through the municipalities which "are to liberty what primary schools are to learning, since they introduce the people to popular institutions and teach the use of them." At present municipalities do little in this respect, for they are for the most part, composed of men with only self-interest to serve and are characterised far less for the public spirit than the loquacity of their members.

FAMINE & FORESTS. We referred briefly the other day to some notes on the influence of forests on the storage and regulation of the water-supply, by Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Inspector-General of Forests in India, but the points he discusses have such an interest to the country generally and the Bombay Presidency in particular that a further reference to the subject will not be out of place. About twenty years ago, when famine devasted the greater part of India, various theories were assigned for its immediate cause one of which was the destruction of forests resulting in general denudation especially of the mountain slopes. The presence of forests, it was believed, had a direct effect in the precipitation of rain—a belief which subsequent experience, it is thought, has fully confirmed. While no instance, however, can be cited fulfilling the requirements of scientific proof on this point the tendency of the evidence collected is uniformly favourable to the idea that the presence of forest increases the rainfall. Mr. Blanford in his annual Meteorological Report of the Central Provinces in 1885-86, showed that the prevention of shifting cultivation followed by fire conservancy had in ten years increased the rainfall and in a particular area by 6·81 inches as recorded at 14 stations. At the time of the great famine of 1877 there were many, among whom was that energetic and able officer Sir Richard Temple, who held that certain physical causes were at work, such as the removal of tree growth, which rendered the rainfall precarious. A great outcry hence arose in favour of afforesting whatever tracts were available, and almost all over India large areas were accordingly brought under forest treatment—perhaps a little too indiscriminately in some localities. As usually happens in cases of this kind, however, a reactionary movement set in about 17 years after, *viz.*, in 1894 headed by that redoubtable opponent Sir Charles Pritchard, and the Government of India were induced to considerably modify their original orders regarding afforestation. If Mr. Eardley-Wilmot's notes are not intended as an indictment of the Government policy as latterly laid down, it is uncommonly like it. But this officer is no zealot or impassioned enthusiast: he urges his case with marked moderation and ability, and his assertions and suggestions therefore have all the more weight.

While showing the great direct and indirect benefits that have accrued from a policy of afforestation in Europe he urges that if it is not conceded that the natural laws which regulate forest influences in Europe are applicable to India, there is nothing left to say or do. And he continues, "In these days of improved communications, mortality as a direct consequence of famine has almost ceased to exist, but local scarcity must always bring with it certain drawbacks injurious to national wealth and prosperity, and the question is next for decision whether it is best to meet an oft recurring difficulty by recurring temporary alleviation or by such a policy in regard to afforestation as may result at least in some localities in its permanent prevention." Nowhere in the notes is it asserted however that afforestation is everywhere possible or that if it were, that it would result in the prevention of famine. But Mr. Eardley-Wilmot urges that in very many localities the creation of a permanent water-supply would probably result, if their treatment were defined on approved principles. For this reason the appointment of local Commissions are advocated to decide what areas in each District should be afforested or disforested—a suggestion which seems sound and which might well be acted upon by the different provincial administrations. It ought to be pointed out in connection with Mr. Earaley-Wilmot's remarks that in an article on protective works in Central India by Mr. Marsh, C.I.E., which we recently reviewed, he explains that erosion of the soil, its improvement and fertility and retentive capacity for moisture, and the raising of spring levels *can* be effectively met by the simple process of embankments round fields and other areas. Under such circumstances it seems more than doubtful whether the extremely dilatory process of widespread afforestation to bring about the same results, especially in regions which are known from time immemorial to be arid, is a policy which the State would be well advised to adopt. Doubtless in mountainious tracts such a policy might be desirable and feasible of application, and at the same time more economic in the long run, but in admittedly arid regions such as the localities Mr. Mash speaks of and part of the Deccan Districts, forests on an extensive scale for climatic purposes, seem to be less needed. It is such localities that Mr. Eardley-Wilmot's principles would probably not apply. However an enquiry into the subject is what is needed, and the appointment of local Commissions as advocated by him to decide the knotty question is the best solution of the difficulty.

TURNING THE TABLES. It is an old saying that "Murder will out," and it is an axiom the truth of which is never denied. But murder is not always the cruellest punishment. It is possible to make innuendo, scurrility, and stigma a far keener weapon than any of iron or stone, and when such weapon be used, the user may be reminded that it will "come home" if he only waits long enough. Sometimes nations discover this with as little relish as individuals. Germany, for instance, is now learning the lesson at the hands of a merciless pedagogue. A telegram on another page gives us a graphic glimpse of the Reichstag writhing under the lash of Herr Bebel, the great German Socialist, who has begun to place before his countrymen some of his wonderful word pictures of German Colonial corruption and misrule. Herr Bebel, it may be mentioned, is a politician who has not only the eloquence of a Lloyd-George, but—what the Welshman has not,—the ear of his countrymen. Together with Herren Vollmar and Singer, Herr-Bebel controls the great Socialistic party in the Reichstag, and his word rings clear to the very ends of the German Empire. Englishmen do not naturally look benignly upon men who turn and rend their own countrymen. "It's an ill wind that blows no one good." So we may not feel over-sympathetic with Herr Bebel's denunciations of German jobbery and atrocity in Damaraland and elsewhere. But remembering, as all Britishers do, the gross insults levelled at British statesmen, and the vile accusations brought against British officers by the whole German people during the time of our great war in South Africa five years ago, we should indeed be saints if we forebore to chortle at the uncompromising turning of the tables, now that Germany has had a little African war to show her how easy it is to fall. Yet we do not. We envy them. When Dr. Leyds, with huge coffers rescued from the Transvaal treasury, reached Germany,—after the Kaiser's telegram to Mr. Kruger!—he knew that it would not cost much to create a violent antipathy to England. Money was less necessary than a series of lies and a good memory. Dr. Leyds told his stories of rapine, arson and murder, and the German people, with ears well tuned to the song, caught up the refrain, and echoed it through the land. So bitter was the feeling that Englishmen were frequently assaulted in broad daylight in the streets of German cities. Every vile epithet that could be applied to Englishmen was brought out, and every act committed by our troops in South Africa was a further handle to the Germans to traduce our soldiers. Yet within half a decade Fate has brought the traducer to book, for no army was ever rendered so ridiculous as the Kaiser's army has been at the hands of "Captain von Kopernick," and no army more corrupt, cruel and uncivilised as Herr Bebel is showing the Germans in Damaraland and the Cameroons to have been.

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES. The demon Plague makes itself felt in so many ways that it would seem capable of affecting every department of the country. In the Central Provinces great difficulty has arisen from it in recent years in carrying on educational matters, and progress has been well nigh impossible. Fortunately general prosperity admitted of a grant of two lakhs of rupees being made for primary education so that during 1905-06 over twenty-two and a quarter lakhs were spent on general education, representing an increase of three and a half lakhs and, with the exception of thirty thousand rupees reserved for Provincial expenditure on primary schools for girls, the whole of the special grant was distributed to District Councils. Unfortunately there has been a decrease of seventy schools in the Berar Circle and, while the total number of scholars has increased by eleven thousand seven hundred, the total number of schools has fallen from 3,115 to 3,090 so that the increase in the Central Provinces proper is really 45. Every effort is urged to spread education by the opening of new schools wherever it may be possible. The report on the year's working devotes considerable attention to the desirability of technical education, and private enterprise seems to be quite ready to assist Government in this matter in every way.

THE OUTRAGE NEAR POONA. Conflicts between sportsmen and villagers have become so common that we hope special efforts will be made in the Pipli case to ascertain the rights and wrongs and such collisions hereafter rendered impossible. It is not to the credit either of the village system, or of the police, that such occurrences take place at any time, and the only wonder is that they never result as the Denashawai incident did. In the present case, the young officers exercised a phenomenal amount of self-control—far more could reasonable be expected of them and now lie in hospital—when they might with the greatest ease have laid half a dozen of their assailants. We trust that after careful investigation the ring-leaders will be severely dealt with, and if the story, as wired to us from an independent source, be correct, be it remembered that Pipli may have to support a sufficiently strong force of punitive police to impress their wrong-doing for ever on their memory.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive at Bombay on Saturday, the 8th instant and will disembark at the Apollo Bundar at 8-15 a.m., where a Guard of Honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce His Excellency's arrival. The Secretaries to Government and all Heads of Departments in Bombay are requested to be present. Full dress will be worn on the occasion

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden at 2 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE s. s. "Arabia" with the next outward Mails is expected to arrive here at Noon on Friday as will be seen from the Official Notice. Although well within the Contract time this is a little later than usual at this season of the year, owing to the Mails having again being considerably delayed in transit through the Continent to Brindisi.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China, from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 3rd instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Nera left Aden for Bombay on Saturday, and is expected here on Thursday at 6 p.m.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Domnico Balduino which left Bombay on the 15th November arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

THE pay of the Bandmaster of the Viceroy's Band has been raised to Rs. 550 per mensem, the increase being personal to the present incumbent.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd November, 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 109,730 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 46,889 in the earnings.

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MAN AND MAID:

A GARDEN IDYLL,

BY

JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

(Author of "If I were King," &c.)

As the man was going out of the house into the garden the maid was coming from the garden to the house. The man stood in the space of the open French windows with the cool gloom of the library behind him. The maid paused on the grass plot, irresolately resolute, affecting surprise to see the man, who was honestly surprised to see her and honestly glad of it, and honestly sorry for it, all in a breath. She was all white, and he thought that the white butterflies fluttering near her and the white pinks that filled the air with fragrance seemed a share of her bright essence. The grey sundial behind her accentuated her youth, the glowing lawns illuminated her beauty. Beyond and below the river gleamed, deserted by the nymph.

"Hullos," he said vaguely, blinking a little, for the eoustide light was strong after the cloistered quiet of the book-room, "I thought there was nobody about." Once again he felt fiercely glad and fiercely sorry that he was wrong.

"There is nobody but I," the girl answered glibly, then added as a hurried after thought, "And you." Her blue eyes smiled on him with a kind of fine malice in their smile that puzzled him. They were not very good friends, these two: their house-party acquaintance of eight days had not ripened from its initial erudity, which was all for the best, he assured himself with a sigh that seemed the requiem of a dream.

"I don't count," he asserted. "I thought you were going on the river with the others."

"I thought you were going for a walk by yourself in pursuit of ideas."

"I changed my mind," the man admitted. "Ideas seem too poor a game to chase to-day, and the garden seemed such a jolly place to loll in, all by oneself."

The girl puckered her pretty face into a grimace that made her look, he thought, like an adorable Japanese mask. But he preferred her when she showed smooth again.

"I too changed my mind," she said. "I too thought the garden would be a jolly place to loll in—all by oneself."

She emphasised the final words with such a pretty malignity that the man took her meaning like a pin-prick and was embarrassed.

"I did not look to find a fairy in the garden. I was thinking only of humans." She frowned a little at the insincerity of the phrase. "But if I infringe upon your kingdom I will retire to the Debateable Land behind the Laurel bushes and you shall reign alone in your Arcadia."

He made as if he were really going towards the shrubbery, and as this was not at all what the girl wanted she delayed him with a dainty gesture of command. Neither was it at all what the man wanted; it was a rare chance to find her alone, but he took it for granted that they were little less than enemies and he wished to be considerate.

"No, no," she insisted. "Let us reign here together like the two kings of Sparta, unless of course you would rather be by yourself."

She was all sugar-sweet this morning, and there was an appeal in her voice that was irresistible. He would accept the favour of fate though he felt it would end in a bicker. So he protested against a desire for loneliness vigorously, cramming his pipe into his pocket, an act of abnegation which the girl instantly stayed.

"You may smoke as much as you please," she said, "on one condition. I was going to get a book to read while I lay in the hammock. Now you shall be my book, my talking book."

"You would find me a dull book," he sneered. "There would not be a page in it to interest you from cover to cover. In the book of my memory there are no chapters devoted to the things girls care about."

This was the way he always talked, to her or at her, since the beginning of their brief, unamicable acquaintanship. She said nothing, but turned round and began to walk slowly down the garden, and the man obedient to her invitation kept at her side. They walked in silence. Each was thinking of the whimsical companionship, thinking different thoughts. He wished he could be civil and say silly things with an air, and then he longed to kick himself for desiring to trade in such follies.

A few paces brought the pair to the sundial, and there the girl paused and the man paused with her. She rested her elbows on the gray stone, dipped her chin into the prop of her palms and looked gravely at her companion.

"Why do you speak of girls as if all girls were alike? It would be silly to speak in that ways of cats. There are good cats and bad cats, kind cats, cats for every classifying adjective. Well, you know, or you ought to know, that there are just as many kinds of girls as kinds of cats."

The man shook his head stubbornly. They were beginning to spar now as they had always sparred, they two, since chance and their hostess had brought them together in that quiet corner of the world.

"All cats like milk, all cats like to run after string, all cats like to catch birds," he went on insistently. "Also all girls like sweets, all girls like dancing, all girls like flirtations, the whole catalogue of girlism. Some girls of course are plain, and have to limit, if not their likings, at least the gratification of them. Some girls are pretty—" he eyed her provokingly as he spoke,—"and then of course they get their heart's desire heaped up full measure."

She grinned at him with pretty impertinence.

"You are very obstinate about it," she said. "I suppose we must all seem very commonplace to you."

The speech sounded humble, but he knew very well that it was not meant humbly and he felt resentful with his intelligence for not finding something withering to say. But his wit was delinquent and in his thoughts he was glad he was not so wholly at this maid's mercy as, but for his better sense, he might have been.

She turned from the sundial and he accompanied her in silence again, to where the hammock hung, swinging from the trunks of neighbouring trees. The girl switched herself into it very dexterously, rested her pretty head on its garish cushions and surveyed with complacency the dainty feet in their high-heeled shoes, the slim ankles in their open-work silk stockings, that showed themselves below the frills of her discreet petticoats. The man contemplated the girl for a moment from head to feet, then stretched himself upon the ground beside and below the hammock and proceeded leisurely to fill his pipe. The girl peeped down upon him whimsically.

"I hope you do not forget," she said, that you have promised to be my book, and that I want my book, to combine amusement with instruction, as people say when they recommend books to children."

"Children seldom like those sort of books," the man said, between the early puffs that fanned the tobacco to a glow.

"Ah, but I shall only read the interesting bits in my book. It is to be the book of life, of your character. Mind, you must have no secret from me while you are my book, though I mean to ask the most impertinent questions."

"Are you so inquisitive?" he questioned.

"Really, if you expect any awful revelations you will be dismally disappointed."

"Question number one," she began, indifferent to his protests. "Why do you show yourself so hostile to women?"

"I do not think I am hostile to women," he said gravely. "Have I been rude? If so, I beg your pardon."

"Oh, I don't mind," she laughed. "I was only curious. Question number two. Have you ever been in love?"

He made a depreciatory gesture.

"I suppose nobody comes to my time of life without having known what is called being in love, some time or other."

"Did you like it?"

"No."

She gave a little start and her eyes widened.

"Question number three. Are you in love now?"

He nodded. A thick cloud of smoke from the pipe floated between them for a moment veiling the face of each from the other. "Yes," he said presently as the smoke cleared away, in confirmation of his nod.

"Question number four. What is she like?"

"That you mustn't ask for I don't mean to tell you."

"I want you to tell me. I want to know the kind of girl you would be in love with."

"Did I say it was a girl? You know my opinion of girls."

"That is why I guess it is a girl. I suppose she doesn't care for you."

"I suppose not."

"Don't you know?"

He shook his head and sighed, perhaps because he had allowed his pipe to go out.

"Do you mean to say that you are in love with a girl and that haven't been sufficiently interested to find out what she thinks of it, of you?"

He began to light his pipe again as he answered her meditatively.

"She would think me an idiot and I shouldn't like her to do that somehow."

"No girl thinks a man idiot for being in love with her."

"Oh yes, when the man is no longer young, as I am no longer young; when the man is a bookish fellow, as I am a bookish fellow; when the man is afraid of being disillusioned, as I am afraid of being disillusioned; all these are excellent reasons for making him hold his tongue."

"Why are you afraid of being disillusioned?"

"I am a dreamer," he said. "It is my business and my pleasure to dream dreams. I have dreamed a great many dreams about this girl and they are so pleasant and delicate that I don't want to wake up."

"I don't believe there is any girl at all. I don't believe you are in the least in love."

"There is a girl, and I am in love with her. Haven't we talked enough about me? Let's talk about you for a change. Which of the cheerful youths that haunt this Arcadia has the honour to interest your heart?"

She took no notice of his question.

"Once for all," she challenged, "I dare you to tell me the name of the girl."

Her voice was very eager; there was something in the sound of it seemed to spur the man to compliance. He spoke very quietly and there was a melancholy in his voice.

"If I had the heart to play the fool and spoil the day I would tell you I loved you."

"Will you play the fool to please me? I don't think it will spoil the day."

He lifted himself on his elbow so that his face came a little nearer to hers and looked steadily into her eyes. She gave him back his gaze as steadfastly. He lowered himself on to the turf again and spoke slowly, his eyes still challenging her eyes.

"I love you," he said. "I didn't mean to tell you, for if one has a sense of humour it is better to keep such thought to oneself. What could there be between us, you beautiful girl? But it is a pleasure to look at you and tell you, in your youth and beauty, straightly that I love you, just as I might say the words to a beautiful image in a shrine of dreams. But the worst of it is that one may say 'I love you' to the statue or the picture as long as one pleases, but when you breath it to the living loveliness there is an end of the business; it is good-bye then, good-bye."

"Why is it good-bye?" The girl asked calmly.

"I should have thought such a statement a beginning rather than an end."

"Not if one had better have left it unsaid. For one can revisit one's shrine, one's idol, as often as one pleases; the changeless image never blames. But the man who haunts the presence of the woman who has denied his love cuts to my mind a very ridiculous figure."

"You assume that the woman denies him?"

The man stiffened himself a little, and the note of this voice was mockery.

"When a man has made a fool of himself fair lady, if he is a wise fool he has reckoned the cost of his folly. My plan was to get away from here without telling you in so many stupid words, what perhaps, God knows, you may have guessed already. Then I might, swinging down the spirals of life, have said to myself 'she doesn't know from me what I know for me, and all is well.' But this summer morning got into my head, I suppose, and our unexpected meeting. I have played the extravagant Romeo to an astonished Juliet, and my only hope is that you will forgive and forget, like a good little girl, till I take the train to-morrow."

"If you call me Juliet, my Lord," said the girl, parodying Polonius," I am afraid that I was by no means astonished. And I have nothing to forgive and nothing that I want to forget."

He sat up and stared at her with a frown, shaking his head disapprovingly.

"You are a naughty Juliet," he said, "for, by all the Gods, I was dismally in earnest and I don't think I can stand being teased about it."

There was quite a silence between them, during which the June sun seemed to grow hotter, the sky bluer, the grass greener, with the intensity of a dream. The man was telling himself it was time to wake up: the girl was telling herself it was time to waken her companion.

"I wonder," she began with a hesitancy, strange in her, "if you will forgive me if I tell you of something very wrong that I meant to do this morning."

"I think I can promise that," he answered, with a brisk false cheerfulness. "What was your purpose?"

"I meant" she said softly, "to make you do what you have done."

"You meant to make me tell you that I loved you? Then you knew?"

"Perhaps. I meant to try, anyway. You made me so mad with your superior airs, and your little cynicisms, and your high and mighty aloofness. Of course you are very clever and I was ready to like you at first, but you irritated me with your attitude, and I felt sure that you were not as indifferent to me as you pretended to be. So I determined to find out. This is why I stayed away from the river, that is why I trapped you to sit here by my hammock. I meant to make you confess—and then—"

"And then?"

"That's the worst part of it. I meant to make you confess and then laugh as you, to deny you, as you said."

"Do you think it was a straight game?" he questioned drily, and the girl shook her head.

"No. But the question is, can you forgive what I meant to do, for you see I am not laughing at all and indeed I do not deny you."

He sprang to his feet and caught hold of her wrists, steadying her and the hammock as he looked down on her troubled faintly smiling face.

"I love you," he said. "Can you give me your love?"

"I believe I can," she answered, and then added swiftly, "but are you afraid of being disillusioned?"

He caught her in his arms and kissed her and she made no attempt at resistance, for she was amazingly helpless lying there in the hammock. The world was very young, the world was very lonely. Time paused in his swathe to whet his scythe, and the sun stood still, as it, or its consort moon always do for lovers.

As they walked a little later across the grasses hand in hand, both the captives of an unfamiliar sentimentality, their hostess came out of the twilight of the library into the fervour of the sunlight. The man made for an instant as if he would withdraw his hand from the companionable clasp, but the girl retained his fingers firmly. As they walked thus linked, their attitude was that of ostentatious confession on the man's part, ostentatious assertion on the part of the maid.

"Dear people," said their hostess, laughing and pretending to be aghast, though indeed she was surprised out of all whooping. "What is the meaning of this?"

The man made to speak but the man was naturally slow and the maid forestalled him.

"It means," she said smiling sweetly, "that I have promised to disillusion him."

GREAT agitation is set up in Mysore City, says the local paper, by the Aryan Reform Association about reforming marriage customs among the Brahmins, and for this purpose a Committee of orthodox Pandits is appointed to discuss the Shastras and come to a sensible decision. The Committee of Pandits finds it a very hard and unenviable task to perform, because the Shastras, if correctly interpreted, allow the reforms contemplated, *viz*, late marriages, but personally and owing to prudential considerations the orthodox Pandits are not willing to boldly plunge into the impetuous stream of social reformation. They say that there being various ways of interpreting the scriptures, it is not possible to accept the view formed to support the changes now sought for, *viz*., marriage of girls after 16 are admissible.

THE Paris Prefect of Police has published the figures of the number of visits made to the Paris cemeteries on All Saints' Day. They show once more that no nation exercises the cult of the dead with such faithfulness as the French—not even the Chinese. In spite of the cold, heavy rain and mist, 325,000 people visited the cemeteries. Forty-nine thousand visited Pere Lachaise.

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JAPAN AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

Increase of the Trouble.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

In an interview with Mr. Miller, the American Consul General at Yokohama, who is now in San Francisco, he declared that Japan was ready to go to war over the schools question which had led to a recrudescence of irresponsible newspaper comments which were to be deplored.

The Washington State Department has demanded an explanation from Mr. Miller.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

French Squadron's Movements.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The French Squadron while *en route* to Tangiers will call at Cadiz, and Admiral Touchard will pay a visit to King Alfonso at Madrid.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Admiral Touchard commands the joint Franco-Spanish forces in Moroccan waters but no forces will be landed except in pressing need and then only after consultation with the Foreign Ministers.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Statement by the Japanese Ambassador.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Japanese Ambassador at Washington has issued a statement, in which he expresses confidence in President Roosevelt to adjust the Californian difficulty satisfactorily, and says that Japan has ceased any agitation on the matter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT OXFORD.

Government of Peers or People ?

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Oxford, repudiated the absurd and ridiculous claim of the Lords to revise the business of the Commons, and said that if the Lords persisted in it, the time had come to consider whether the country is to be governed by the King and the Peers or the King and the People.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS.

Purchase of Cotton Estates in America.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

It is announced at New Orleans that the representatives of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners have practically decided to purchase five thousand acres in Louisiana and five thousand in Mississippi, with a view to raising and shipping cotton to their own mills.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Welsh International Match was of unprecedented interest. Huge crowds were assembled and eighty long-distance specials arrived at Swansea.

Wales was confident of winning, and their failure is attributed to the selection of too many old players.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

Expected Settlement of Racial Difficulties.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Austrian Reicharath has adopted the Universal Suffrage Bill. It is expected that this will diminish the racial difficulties.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Governing of Niuchwang.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2

A telegram received in Berlin from Tokio says that Japan has handed over to China the administration of Niuchwang.

THE RUSSIAN MUTINEERS.

Six Hundred Sailors Imprisoned.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Court-Martial on the mutinous sailors held at Kronstadt, has sentenced 683 to various terms of imprisonment and transference to disciplinary battalions and 1,717 have been acquitted.

THE TURKS ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Great Lack of Food and Clothing.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Reuter (Constantinople) says that the Turkish troops on the Persian Frontier are in a pitiable condition, owing to the lack of food and clothing.

Five hundred recently mutinied and deserted.

LIEUTENANT COLLARD'S COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The Court-Martial on Lieutenant Collard begins to-day. The charge is for making improper use of an order, and opens up the whole question of the command, "On the knee."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer 'Arabia" with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m., to-day.

STORMY SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Stormy scenes took place on Saturday during the Colonial debate in the Reichstag.

Herr Bebel declared that the insurrection in Damaraland had been a gold mine to the contractors. He read a letter detailing the horrible atrocities which had been committed in the Cameroons and named the guilty officers. He asserted that only the small thieves were hanged and the big ones escaped. The entire colonial administration, he said, ought to be in the dock. He accused three members of the Reichstag by name, of abusing their position as deputies. Uproar followed these remarks.

Another Democrat shouted "Look at the criminals."

Amid great tumult the House adjourned.

THE ILLNESS OF THE SHAH.

Crown Prince Summoned.

THE LOAN TROUBLE,

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

A telegram from Teheran received in Berlin states that the Crown Prince has been summoned from Tabria to assume the Regency.

There is sharp discord between the Parliament at Teheran and the Court party, the former is forwarding a scheme to the National Bank of India for an internal loan.

LIVERPOOL LAUNDRESSES.

Attack the Chinese.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The Liverpool laundry women who have been supplanted by the Chinese washermen besieged the newcomers at the Chinese Club yesterday and attempted to storm the place, but were prevented by barricading. They, however, stoned the windows.

THE HEALTH OF KING MENELIK.

An Unfounded Report.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Reuter wires from Adisabeda that the illness of King Menelik is unfounded.

THE RAJKOT PIE FUND.

Meeting at the Girassia Samaj Rooms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, DECEMBER 3.

The first annual meeting of Rajkot Pie Fund Society was held in the rooms of the Girassia Samaj yesterday evening when, at the desire of the Working Committee, Prince Mangalsinhji the brother of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, was elected President.

The annual accounts were submitted, and Prince Mangalsinhji asked the Girassia aristocracy and gentry present to rouse up and make efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Girassia. The appeal had the desired effect of bringing in Rs. 2,500 on the spot.

Among those present were Rana Kalubha, Aide-de-camp to the Maharaja, Lieutenant Jorsvarsinghji and about 200 Girassia gentlemen. Eighty-five new members were then enrolled.

Prince Mangalsinghji from the chair, thanked His Highness for the practical interest he showed in the Girassia welfare and hoped that His Highness would extend his helping hand to this movement.

Light refreshment with pan and attar closed the proceedings.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SALE.

Furlough Preparatory to Retirement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale goes on a year's leave with effect from January 2nd, it is believed, preparatory to his retirement.

INDIAN FACTORY CONDITION.

A Specialist from Home to Enquire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman*, from its Correspondent, dated London, Nov. 30, says that Sir Hamilton Freer Smith of the Home Office Factory Department, sailed to-day. He brings special instructions from Mr. Morley to make a searching inquiry into the condition of Indian factories.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Gradation of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

It is intended that the Factory Superintendents at Patna and Ghazipur, instead of their present fixed pay, are in future to receive graded pay plus a local allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem, the rights of the existing incumbents being preserved.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The traffic disposed of under the above head on Saugor Island for October consisted of 677 messages, of which 202 were private.

The Pilot Steam vessel "Fraser" at Sandheads got into wireless telegraphic communication with the German cruiser "Leipzig" as she was proceeding to Calcutta last month, and sent her a message of 44 words from the German Consul and received a reply of 22 words. The distance was a little under 50 miles.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Modification of Article 144.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

It is understood that when a person without a substantive appointment under Government is appointed to officiate in any post, it will be open to Government to allow him to draw allowances up to the full pay of the appointment instead of only half as at present. Article 144 of the Civil Service Regulations will be modified accordingly.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FEES.

Opinion Invited Regarding Abolition.

DESPATCH OF 54.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 3.

The Government of India have circularised the Local Governments with the object of obtaining their views upon the question of the abolition of fees in all Primary Schools which are either under public management or in receipt of grants from public funds a subject which the Government of India has had under consideration lately.

The total abolition of fees in Primary Schools almost amounts to a reduction in taxation, while viewed solely as an educational measure it would remove a serious obstacle to the spread of primary education, as there is little doubt judging from the fact that any increase in cost of schooling invariably results in withdrawal of numbers of children from the school, that the main aversion of the poorer class of natives to education lies in the price he has to lay for it. But this has not always been the view taken, as may be seen from the Despatch of 1854, upon which policy the making of school charges rests and which runs :—"It has been found by experience in this and other countries that not only is an entirely gratuitous education valued far less by those who receive it than one for which some payment, however, small is made but that the payment induces a more regular attendance and greater exertion on the part of the pupils and for this reason as well as because school sees themselves, insignificant as they may be in each individual instance, will in the aggregate, when applied to the support of a better class of masters, become of very considerable importance. We desire that grants-in-aid shall, as a general principle, be made to such schools as require some fee, however small, from their scholars."

England and most of the civilised countries have now abolished primary school fees and the Government of India suggest that time is ripe to do away with them in India where a weighty reason for their imposition originally, namely suspicion on the part of the native which the fees did much to allay as to motives of Government's encouragement of education, now no longer exists. As late as 1882-83 the Education Commission advocated the charging of fees both from a financial standpoint and reference to broader grounds of justice to numerous rate-payers of Northern India who contributed to the cess but had no primary school. Latter consideration also nowadays is non-existent. As to the former, the Government thinks the finances of country are in a state which justifies the abolition of the fees.

Schools in which it is proposed to abolish fees are primary and middle vernacular schools for both sexes however managed, that is to say, all those public vernacular schools which have seven standards or less, above the infant class, and which are under the management of Government, Municipal or Local bodies or are in receipt of grant-in aid. The scheme does not include primary departments of secondary schools as the practice in respect to the division between primary and secondary education is not uniform throughout India.

It is not intended to abolish fees in primary school for Europeans. If the proposal ever comes to fruition Municipal and Local Bodies will be instructed on receipt of adequate compensation to discontinue the charge of fees in schools under their management and grant-in-aid will be suitably raised.

The main objections to the scheme, which the Government anticipate will be raised, include absorption of a large proportion of aided schools into Board School system. If fees are abolished the chief distinction between aided schools and board schools will disappear for the grant will become the sole support of teacher and the theory of indedependent management is not likely to long survive the charge.

One more point on which the Government desires to be informed by Local Governments is the feasibility or impracticability of provision to children free of charge of books and other school requisites. "The Government of India," says the circular in conclusion, "has considered the possibility of abolishing fees gradually instead of at a bound, and if this were done, the first step would be taken presumably with the lower primary schools. There is every sort of reason, however, for more drastic course. Half measures would complicate financial calculations and if fees were allowed in a part of a school one would have little confidence, they not being charged in all standards, to say nothing of the inducement which would be held out to children to stay in the free lower standard and not advance to the paying higher standard." These are the main points in the scheme which the Government of India is now putting before Local Governments for the early consideration and answer.

A DISPUTED PROMISSORY NOTE.

Appeal by Messrs. Max Minck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 3.

Messrs. Max Minck, the well known jewellers' etc., at Lahore, Simla and elsewhere is appealing to the Chief Court against the decision of the District Judge that a Promissory note for Rs. 12,000, now in the possession of one Shankerdas, a contractor, is genuine. This firm which is represented by Mr. Arthur Grey contends that an enlarged photograph of the document shews the signature party blurred and party clear; so that the stamp could only have been damp in parts. Counsel argues that the signature on the stamp and body of the document were all put on paper at different times, which does not agree with the other side's evidence. The case is proceeding.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

MR. MORLEY'S SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

With regard to Mr. Morley's instructions that the area licensed for poppy-growing should be diminished and sales reduced to the standard of 1901, the latest figures show that the area under cultivation in 1901-2 was 946,940 bighas in the Bihar and Benares Agencies, and the production was 90,617 maunds of opium.

In 1903-4 the area under cultivation had risen to 1,026,530 bighas and the production to 1,115,52 maunds of opium, both having been nearly stationary at this amount. Since Mr. Morley's instructions would thus reduce the present area by about one-sixth and the production by about one-fifth, how the sales would be affected remains to be seen, as Government, according to the returns, probably holds considerable stock in the factories.

It may, however, be assumed that Mr. Morley intends to seriously diminish the area under cultivation and production in future, a change which must result in the diminution of Indian revenues from this source.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COLVIN.

Extension of Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colvin of the Political Department, who was due to return from furlough on the 15th of December was obliged to take an extension of leave for six months on Medical Certificate.

FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

Serious Loss.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the coolie shed of the Naikati Jute Mill, Hoogly. Three hundred thatched huts were burnt down and the mill premises were saved,

THE OUTRAGE NEAR POONA.

Medical Officer's Report on the Officers' Wounds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 3.

The gravity of the assault on Lieutenant Ramsay and Lieutenant Whyte, by thirty or more villagers near Purandhar, may be gauged from the Medical Report, furnished by Captain Webster, R.A.M.C., who admitted the two Officers into hospital.

Captain Webster states :—"Lieutenant Ramsay was admitted with his face covered with blood due to an incised wound of the skin covering the bridge of the nose penetrating to the bone. There is punctured a wound on the palm of the right hand about three quarter of an inch deep. His spleen is enlarged, and percussion over any part elicited much pain. He complained of great pain of a stabbing character in the region of the left kidney, but no broken rib or injury to kidney could be detected, although there were several bruises over that region of the back."

With regard to Lieutenant Whyte, the Medical Officer states : "His face was covered with dust and his helmet was broken. He had severe bruises on the left side of the head and left elbow and the wounds on each scapula had much blood. He complained of great pain in the abdomen."

The affair is the topic of the moment here in Military circles particularly and the trial of the assailants is anxiously awaited.

LATE ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

Extension of Time to File Schedule.

JUSTICE BODDAM'S REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 3.

In the Madras High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Boddam, Mr. C. F. Napier (instructed by Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell), on behalf of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., applied for an extension of time to file the schedule of the insolvent firm.

His Lordship remarked that, before anything further was done in the matter, he desired to say that he was himself a creditor, and as such, he was not in a position to adjudicate the matter of this insolvency. Should, however, the insolvent firm have no objection, he would proceed to hear the application later in the day; otherwise it would be necessary to appoint a Special Commissioner to adjudicate the matter.

Mr. W. Barton, instructed by Mr. Tyagarajah Iyer, on behalf of some of the creditors, asked that an Order might be passed on their application for the date and place being fixed for the meeting of creditors, to be held for the election of one or more Special Assignees, which matter also stood adjourned from the 5th ultimo to this date.

His Lordship decided to hear all the applications connected with the matter as soon as the views of the insolvent firm had been ascertained as to whether they had any objection to His Lordship proceeding to deal with the case. Mr. A. Reed, the Official Assigne, and Mr. Napier, promised to furnish the required information in about half an hour's time. The matter was accordingly allowed to stand over for half an hour.

INDIAN BANK IN MADRAS.

Proposition by some Leading Citizens.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 3.

Yesterday evening there was a preliminary meeting of some of the leading Indian gentlemen of the City at the Mahajana Sabha Hall to consider the question of the establishment of an Indian Bank in Madras when there was some discussion in the course of which two schemes were considered (1) as to whether it was advisable to open a branch of the new Specie Bank of Bombay, or (2) found entirely a new one in Madras. It was, however, resolved to adjourn the final decision of the question for a fortnight. But in the meantime a small Committee was appointed to ascertain how many shares people interested in the movement would be willing to take either in the branch or in the proposed new bank, and to ascertain from the Directors of the new Specie Bank in Bombay what powers the local directorate would be given in case a branch was opened.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrangement in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The Viceroy arrives in Howrah, Calcutta, on Friday morning, at 8-30.

E. I. R. Volunteers provide a Guard of Honour on the platform, the 63rd Punjab Infantry guard outside and the Calcutta Light Horse form the escort of Northumberland Fusiliers. The 1st Battalion of the Calcutta Volunteer provide a Guard of Honour at Government House.

RIVER DUES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The question of making river dues a permanet impost has lately been the subject of correspondence between the Port Commissioners and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Port Commissioners have now been informed that the general opinion of the members of the Chamber seems to be in favour of the proposal, which is also supported by the Calcutta Import trade Association, one of the two firms of importance, while expressing their opinion in favour of the proposal, consider that River due on coal should be enhanced in order to assist the Port Trust in equalising shipping and landing charges on all descriptions of goods. It has however been pointed out on the other side that the average value of coal is not more than Rs.5 per ton, while it is shipped in enormous quantities and therefore pays a large sum to river due even at the present rate of Rs.1-0-6 per ton which is a higher percentage on its value than 4 annas per ton on most other descriptions of cargo. A doubt has been expressed by one of the firms as to whether landing and shipping and warehousing charges are equitably adjusted as between the different classes of imports and exports. But the Committee of the Chamber admit that the Port Commissioners are doing all in their power to attain this end if indeed it has not been already practically reached.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The Maharaja of Mysore arrives in Calcutta on the 21st. The Viceroy has placed Hastings House, Alipur, at the disposal of the Maharaja.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Major Welkins, 114th Mahrattas, is appointed Second-in-Command of that regiment.

Approval is given to the resignation of his Commission by Lieutenant Dunn, Royal Irish Regiment.

Colonel Kitson, C. V. O., C. M. G., embarks for India about the 15th of January to take up a Brigade Command in India.

Major Wallace, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, has been transferred to 2nd Battalion at Home. He will be replaced by Major Bishop from the 2nd Battalion.

Major G. S. Cartwright, R. E., has been placed under orders for duty in India and will embark about February next.

Second-Lieutenants H. G. Martin and C. Berrington embark for India about the 9th January next on their appointment to the Royal Field Artillery in this country.

Second-Lieutenant J.H. Knight, No. 65 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Malta, is transferred to No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Aden.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, NOVEMBER 29.

THE FASLI CALENDAR.

The *Jareeda* Extraordinary published yesterday contains the announcement that in celebration of the 40th birth anniversary of His Highness the Nizam, the days of the Fasli year and months will be regulated on the lines of the Gregorian Calendar. According to the present observance, the Fasli year contains 365 days exactly, and there is no provision for making up the balance of five hours and odd for its completion according to the recognised astronomical calculations, and therefore it goes behind by one day in every four years. To remedy this defect, the *Jareeda* announces that the system of the leap year will be introduced, and the current year 1316 will be the first Fasli *Kabisa* (leap year). The second month (*Dye*), which usually has 29 days, will have this year 30 days, and will continue to do so every fourth year after this. The number of days of two other months also have been modified to synchronise with the new system. The first month of the year (*Azur*) has been calculated up to now at 29 days and the seventh month (*Khurdad*) 32 days. From next year—namely, 1317 Fasli—the former will be permanently given 30 days and the latter 31 days. It is also announced in the *Jareeda* that the introduction of the leap year is initiated mainly to suit the convenience of the ryots in the payment of the Government revenues, as otherwise, in the natural course of events, the season itself will be changed by the shortage of a few hours in the calculation every year, and His Highness' ryots will be inconvenienced to pay the particular *kist* by the realization of the particular *fasli*! The ryots would however, be happier and the Government much benefitted if only a very small portion of this solicitude for the prospective convenience of their descendants—say a century hence—were shown by the Government to the present-day ryots in their immediate affairs.

INTERESTING LITIGATION.

The case of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur (Chief of Mokulla) and Raja Shivlal Motilal, and eight connected cases, which have had a legal existence of more than a generation, are now engaging the attention of the Judicial Committee. The most important case is the one under the above title, the facts of which are briefly as follows :

There was a firm of bankers under the name and style of Dhanjarsi Ramratan, of which Shivlal Motilal, father of Raja Motilal (the leading banker here) and one Ramratan Mukad were partners. This firm broke up on the insolvency of the latter, and almost about the same time Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, filed a suit against Shivlal Motilal for the realization of about 88 lakhs of rupees on account of the investments made by his father, the late Nawab Shamsheer-ud-Dowla, with the firm. The matter was for a long time pending in the *Kazai-i-Arab* (the Court of the Arabs), which was in existence for the adjudication of matters connected with the Arabs here; and on the abolition of that Court, the matter was transferred for disposal to H.H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature about 1299 F. The case went on on the original Side, and in 1302F. a decree was given by the late Moulvi Ahmed Raza Khan in favour of the Nawab for about 21 lakhs—one-fourth of the amount claimed. An appeal was preferred against this by the Raja, and the Divisional Bench remanded the same to the Original Side in 1303 F. for misjoinder of parties. It was alleged by the appellant that the transactions with the firm were not in the name of the plaintiff, but in the name of his late father, and subsequently in the name of his late brother Nawab Barak Jung, Bahadur, and that as such the heirs of the latter also should be joined as parties. This decision was appealed against by the Nawab, and the matter went up before the Full Bench, where the decision of the Divisional Bench was not only upheld, but an additional issue was made as to the levying of the *ad-valorem* stamp duty on the original plaint (which was on plain paper) according to the Court Fees Act. There was, however, a division of opinion here; for of the three Judges who formed the Full-Bench, namely, Moulvie Khuda Baksh Khan, the late Chief Justice, Shamsululamah Syed Ali Bilgrami; Secretary P. W. D., and Moulvie Ali Hassan, Member of the Revenue Board, the first was in favour of the appellant and the two latter for the remand. This decision was given in 1304F. and it was in turn appealed against by the Nawab, and the matter has been in the hands of the Judicial Committee ever since. The other eight cases are also on the same lines and have been filed by the Nawab against different parties, and the Judgment in this case has been made applicable to them all.

The present Judicial Committee is composed of five Judges, consisting of the following :—Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, Acting Chief Justice (President), Nawab Hakim-ud-Daulah, Bahadur, Judge, High Court, Moulvie Asis Mirza Saheb, Judge, High Court, Moulvie Mir Kasim Ali Saheb, Secretary P. W. D., and Nawab Muktadar-ud-Daulah, Bahadur, Subadar, Pattancheru.

Sir Walter Colvin, from Allahabad, with Mr. Kazi Kabiruddeen of Bombay, and Messrs. Ghulam Jabbar, Asis Hussan, and KeshaoRow of the local Bar, represents the appellant Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, and Mr. Jackson of Lucknow, with Messers Khaja Hussain and Lutf Ali, appears for the respondent Rajah Motilal.

The appeal at present is on two points of law, namely, (1) whether the plaintiff should be directed to pay the stamp duties and (2) whether the plaintiff can carry on the suit in his own name without the heirs of the late Nawab Barak Jung, Bahadur, being joined as parties. Regarding the former, Sir Walter Colvin argued that the plaint was originally filed in the *Kazai-i-Arab*, where there was the exemption of the same, and it was on account of the abolition of that Court that the matter was transferred to the file of the High Court, and that as such the plaint should be allowed the privilege of the exemption ; and regarding the latter, that the matter of the estates of the late Nawab Barak Jung, Bahadur, had been independently adjudicated by His Highness the Nizam and the Government of India, and that a notification had been in consequence twice published in the *Jareeda* by order of the Prime Minister, entitling Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, solely to collect all the outstandings appearing in the name of his late father and of the late Nawab Barak Jung, Bahadur.

The Judicial Committee have been sitting in the new building erected for the purpose and attached to the Judicial Secretariat, but to-day the Committee sat in the High Court Buildings, in the first Appellate Court. This was evidently done to suit the convenience of the Vakils and also the Judges of the High Court, who are all engaged in it and who could by this arrangement devote a portion of their time to the usual work of the High Court, especially as the work of the Judicial Committee began after 1·30 p.m. to-day. But this seems to have been objected to by the Government, and the next sitting, which has been fixed for Monday next, will take place at the Judicial Secretariat buildings.

Sir Walter Colvin has been arguing his case for the last three days and finished his arguments this evening. Mr. Jackson will reply on Monday. The pleadings and proceedings are all conducted in Urdu, which is the language of the Court. Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta was to have opposed Sir Walter, and came from Bombay for the purpose on Sunday evening; but owing to some mismanagement on the part of Rajah Motilal and his men he did not continue the engagement and returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning.

The case has created considerable public interest not only on account of the magnitude of the amount involved and the time which has elapsed, but on account of the fact that many eminent lawyers have taken part in its progress at one time or other, such as the late Mr. Nelson, the late Mr. Badrudeen Tayabji (whose junior was Sir Walter Colvin in the case at the time), Mr. Eardley Norton, and others. Mr. Norton was engaged by Nawab Sultan Jung, Bahadur, but on his arrival here he found himself briefed for Rajah Shivlal Motilal and put in his appearance in Court accordingly, which was objected to by the Nawab, and as a result the Court disallowed his appearance on either side, which order was confirmed by the Appellate Court. It has been ordered that the Judicial Committee shall sit every day until the present work has been disposed of. This means a holiday for the High Court and the adjournment of all cases there. There are only three Judges in the High Court at present, and all of them are engaged in the Committee ; and as it is also ordered that the sittings are not to be in the High Court buildings, it is not possible to expect the Judges to work in both the places. This should induce the Government to arrive at a conclusion as speedily as possible regarding the nemination of the new Judges.

THE UNIVERSITY FRAUDS CASE.

Lutchmana Redi, the accused in the above case, which is at present under the investigation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras, is the natural brother of the young Rajah of Gadwal : the case has therefore created some interest here. It would appear that the same Lutchmana Redi was three years ago debarred by the University authorities from appearing for the Matriculation Examination for a period of three years on account of false personation in the Examination Hall. This is the first year after the lapse of that period.

COLONEL AFSUR-UL-MULK.

From reports that have been received from Ross, Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C.I.E., is progressing favourably there and is expected to return here by the end of the next week. It is hoped that he will be completely renovated and enabled to stand the strain of his arduous duties, both as Commander of the Troops and about the person of His Highness the Nizam.

THE PERJURY CASE.

The appeal preferred by Mr. O. V. DaCosta against the order of sanction to be prosecuted for perjury, is fixed for hearing before the Divisional Bench of the High Court, for Monday, the 17th December next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S MAJORITY.

Democrat Prosecutions in Russia.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 1.

The rifts in M. Clemenceau's majority are, as I expected, not becoming less pronounced although the Ministry have not yet suffered defeat or appreciable loss in the Chamber But a powerful fraction of the Left composed of about 150 deputies under the nominal leadership of M. Pelletau, but really directed by ex-Premier Combes is manifesting a tendency to interference and even dictation to which M. Clemenceau is not at all inclined to submit, though well aware that this *coterie*, when M. Combes was in power, held the Cabinet fully under control. Their policy is to precipitate a serious crisis between Church and State—in fact to treat the Church in a purely Jacobin spirit. Matters at present look so unpromising, that M. Combe's chances of replacing M. Clemenceau at no distant date are freely commented upon. That M. Clemenceau's majority is a very large one just at present is of no consequence, for in France as in all the Latin Parliamentary countries bouncing majorities are so often and so soon followed by the disintegration of the Premier's following, and a fresh shuffling of the Ministerial cards.

THE STATE OF MOROCCO.

M. Regnault, the French Minister at Tangier who has just returned to his post, has declared in an interview with a journalist that a radical change must come in Morocco since the authority of the Maghzen no longer existed. Raisuli could now do what he pleased at Tangier and the Maghzen would be powerless to prevent him. The situation had become completely uncertain and foreigners in Morocco had every ground for concern. He hoped that by March next the Franco-Spanish police force would be in working order. The anarchy in the towns called for serious attention and precautionary measures would have to be taken as regards Raisuli. Meanwhile Raisuli goes on his way undisturbed. Failing to obtain from the Sultan his solicited appointment as Governor of Arzila, he has returned to his strong hold at Zinat, leaving Arzila absolutely defenceless. He doubtless wishes to impress upon the Maghzen that he alone is capable of keeping order, foreseeing that the Diplomatic Corps will call attention to the helpless state of the town and the possibility of further outrages there—should he be again called upon to restore order which he will not do unless appointed Governor of Arzila.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES IN RUSSIA.

It will be remembered that after the dissolution of the first Duma a number of the dispersed Deputies met at Viborg in Finland and adopted a manifesto of the anti-governmental violence to be expected under the circumstances in which they called upon all young men in Russia to refuse military service. This has never been forgiven by the Russian Government which has just published the names of 180 of these ex-deputies who are to be prosecuted on a charge of treason for drafting the manifesto in question. Meanwhile all of them have been excluded from public office and disfranchised. The political pendulum in fact appears to have taken a fresh swing in the direction of reaction. The Government after having appeared for a brief space to listen to more moderate counsels now treats the constitutional Democrats more harshly than ever, one of its latest acts being to suppress the electoral committees in the Provinces and transfer their functions to the Town Councils. All electoral posters except those emanating from out and out supporters of the Government are torn down by the Police. All officials refusing to leave the constitutional Democrats are dismissed from their posts and even threatened with punishment A woman lately executed by sentence of the Court Martial at Kronstadt was in a condition which rendered her death a shocking outrage upon the laws of humanity. The husband, who was in prison, became insane on hearing of her fate. The *Ruse* has been summarily suspressed for publishing an account of this affair. Another batch of decisions issued by the Senate excludes from the franchise numerous categories of peasants—working men and small householders or tenants who voted in the elections for the first Duma. Hundreds of thousands of working men and many peasants who are private landowners are thus disfranchised.

The constitutional Democrats are still refused legal status and its clubs and meetings are closed while the reactionary organisation of the Union of Russian Men, again enjoys the countenance of the official world.

REASSEMBLY OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The German Reichstag has reassembled with every prospect that the session now opening will be far from a tranquil one despite the sole speech in which the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bulow, sought to reassure the House and public opinion in regard to the foreign policy and the international position of Germany. In fact the more this long discourse is examined, the more one is struck by the way in which it swamps or evades vexed and important questions of German domestic policy in more or less vague discussions upon international affairs. The Chancellor's declaration was preceded by a speech of Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberals who have lately withdrawn their former staunch support from the Government. Herr Bassermann sharply criticised the foreign policy of the Government, asserting that it had produced a strong feeling of dissatisfaction and despondency throughout the Empire. Prince Bulow in his reply said, the idea of a closer *rapprochment* or of an alliance with France was, with existing feeling in that country, impossible. "French patriotism and French ambition in fact force Germany to stand constantly on guard over her recovered possessions on the Vosges." Germany had no intention of pushing herself in between France and Russia or between France and Great Britain. The Franco-Russian alliance had not been a danger to peace and he hoped they would be able to say the same of the France-British *entente cordiale*.

The Chancellor was particularly gracious in his references to Great Britain, choosing to forget or ignore, as is Germany's way, how much cause Great Britain has had in the past to feel distrust of Germany's policy and even to resent something like attempted dictation on the part of the German Government. England is ready enough to make friends and remain so : only, when so much anxiety is now displayed in Berlin to give reassuring explanations, she may not be able to forget the past quite so suddenly or completely and may apply to Germany the old saying, "Twas right to dismiss your love but why did you kick me downstairs." Prince Bulow laid stress on the importance of good relations between Germany and the Western Powers and observed that England and Germany were such good customers to each other that they had every reason to maintain that state of things. It was ridiculous to suppose that the building of a Germany navy was directed against Great Britain, but it was Germany's right and duty to maintain a fleet commensurate with the greatness of her commercial interests. Referring to Russia, the Chancellor said that Germany had no idea of interfering in Russian Poland, but should the conflagration spread over German borders, Germany would be capable of extinguishing the fire on her side—"Our relations with Russia are good and tranquil and have not for a long time been so tranquil and correct as they are today." This by the way cannot under the circumstances be regarded as implying much cordiality in Russo-German relations. "Negociations," proceeds the Chancellor, "have been going on for months between Great Britain and Russia and their outcome promises to be that a settlement will be reached regarding the territories of Central Asia and especially concerning Tibet, Persia and Afghanistan—German policy has no reason for disturbing those negociations or for wishing askance at the result they may be expected to have. Should German rights or well-earned interests come into question in the further course of the negociations, loyal declarations from both sides leave it beyond doubt that our rights and interests will be respected." In reference to this passage of the speech, it may well be asked what semblance of rights or interests Germany can possess in the regions named, and what can be the extent and nature of the loyal assurances alleged to have been given by England and Russia to Germany as regards the preservation of any such interests. But in all probability this is only another instance of Germany's practice of putting in for something as the price of not making herself disagreeable when two other Powers are endeavouring to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement of long vexed questions.

Germany has never entertained any desires of conquest or plans of expansion in the Far East. She desires no partition of China and seeks no special advantage. Her aims in the Far East are purely economic and their attainment is largely dependent on the maintenance, the integrity of China and the open door. Alluding to the sombre picture painted by the opposition speakers of Germany's isolation, the Chancellor declared that Germany need have no such great fear of isolation. A nation of 60 millions of people with such an army as Germany has is never isolated so long as it remains true to itself. She need not run after anybody.

The only domestic matter touched upon was the burning question of personal Government—of the Emperor's excessive personal intervention in fact—concerning which an ever increasing soreness is felt in Germany. The Chancellor pointed out that German constitutional conditions could not be compared with those of countries which had a purely parliamentary system of Government and where the monarch's power was purely formal. In Germany a parliamentary system of Government was impossible if only because none of the great parties had or probably would ever have an absolute majority. In Germany the ministers were not the organs of Parliament and of its temporary majority. They were the men who possessed the confidence of the Crown. The idea that in Germany the monarch must have no views of his own regarding the State and the Government, that he must only say what has been drawn up for him by his ministers, is a fundamental error. It is inconsistent with German constitutional law and is also contrary to the wishes of the German people. The German people does not want a mere shadow of an Emperor but an Emperor of flesh and blood. The Emperor, concluded Prince Bulow, "will always conscientiously observe the constitution in accordance with his duty, and I am unable to regard the complaints of a personal *regime*, or of absolutism as anything more than the expression of the prevailing tendency to exaggeration."

The above is a pretty open defence of personal Government and of something that looks very much like absolutism, though the Chancellor may not like the expression. There were several covert allusions in the Hohenlohe memoirs to interference, in ministerial and particularly foreign affairs 'from above' and this tendency would appear to have increased rather than diminished of late years. In foreign affairs the Emperor is certainly very much his own minister and takes comparatively small account of the Imperial Chancellor and still less of the Prussian Minister. Not only Liberals but even Junkers have taken alarm at these Louis Quartorzian tendencies. The *National Zeitung* reminds the Government that the days of absolutism are far ever past, that the nation has attained its majority and demands its own share, however modest, in the control of its destinies. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is still more outspoken and deplores the Emperor's tendency to pose as general arbiter and admirable Crichton in every domain, not only in political affairs but also in matters of science, art and sport ; in a word in all the manifold aspects of national life. But a turning point in the national destinies has now been reached when the nation must realise that genuine constitutionalism is an inevitable necessity for Germany. The Chancellor's studied avoidance of domestic topics in his speech will be strongly resented on the Liberal side inasmuch as considerable distress is being caused throughout Germany owing to the protectionist policy of the Government in closing all the frontiers to the import of foreign cattle and meat on the alleged ground of veterinary measures of precaution. The result has been an unprecedented rise in the price of butcher's meat and a corresponding increase in the consumption of horses and dogs, always of late years more or less staple articles of food in Germany. General Podbilski, Minister of Agriculture, a strong protectionist has just resigned that post, though not on account of differences with the Chancellor on matters of agrarian policy, the Chancellor being in fact as strong a protectionist as himself. But there are said to be other matters in which he is at variance with the Chancellor against whom active intrigues are proceeding in Court circles where a sort of Camarilla has much to say in the

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MAHBOOB COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 1.

THERE was a very large assembly of visitors at the distribution of prizes yesterday evening to the successful students of the Mahboob College. The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad presided. The occasion was also that of the 42nd, 43rd Anniversaries of the Institution.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the Honorary Secretary's Report which was, on the whole, a very satisfactory one. Lack of accommodation was very forcibly brought out in the report, notwithstanding that extensions had been made at a cost of Rs. 11,737. The difficult question of raising funds for increased accommodation would certainly have to be dealt with. The financial position of the Institution was good and the number of students was on the increase. Twenty years ago there were only 50 students on the rolls, whereas at the present time there were 624.

The report of the Head Master was next read. He lamented exceedingly the great irregularity in attendance; but his predecessors had complained of the same thing. He thought the fault lay in the fact that parents and guardians were too fond of applying for leave for long periods for their children. This was a very harmful thing for them, as it interrupted their course of study. A new departure had been made in the way of teaching in the lower standards by the introduction of the Kindergarten system. The curriculum of the pupils' education included football, cricket and hockey.

The Honourable the Resident then addressed the meeting as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen—It has given me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation that I should preside at the Prize-giving to-day and I have listened with interest to the report which has just been read by the Head Master and the Honorary Secretary of this most useful Institution. On the whole the reports are encouraging, showing as they do an increasing number of pupils and, at least, fair success in the educational test to which the pupils have been subjected. The number on the rolls has now reached 600 and is steadily, if not rapidly, increasing, and I observe with special satisfaction that the proportion of Musalman boys, though perhaps still lower than it should be, shows a marked tendency to grow and thus indicates an increasing desire on the part of what in a Muhammedan State I may perhaps term the ruling class, to fit their children for the struggle of existence under modern conditions. A Conservative myself, I sympathise strongly with the feeling which leads some people to dislike change for change-sake, but I would remind those who are here to-day, parents and boys alike, that true conservatism is not inconsistent with progress. The best conservatism seems to me to resemble our sagacious friend, the elephant, who will not go forward till he has satisfied himself that the ground will bear him but, who, once he has ascertained this by careful testing advances fearlessly (Laughter) That is what I should like to see all of you do, not move hastily and rashly, but when the path of progress is clearly indicated move along it without hesitation, undaunted by the difficulties which have to be overcome or by the efforts which have to be made. It is only in this way that you can avoid being left behind by bolder and more adventurous spirits. And, speaking of efforts, I may say that one of the principal efforts which has to be made by you students is that of overcoming your own tendency to take things easily. Here in Secunderabad the tendency must, I fear, be very strong, for twenty years ago your then Head Master spoke with sorrow of his failure to secure regular attendance at school and your present Head Master tells us with something akin to shame of a similar state of things to-day (Laughter). That one boy in every ten should invariably be absent is not creditable to you, and I hope that before we meet again there may be a noticeable improvement in this respect. That some boys should be lazy and that many should prefer play to work is perhaps scarcely cause for wonder, but I confess that I am surprised that when parents have paid fees for their sons' education they should allow those sons, by absenting themselves, from school, to prevent them from getting their money's worth.

"In the course of my experience in India and elsewhere I have met many people who object to paying for what they bought; but I have come across few who having paid for their purchases fail to take delivery of them. You would not do this with regard to purchases made from shops, why do you do it in the case of instruction bought and paid for from your children's schoolmasters? So far I have spoken of those parents, mentioned by the Head Master, who seem as much or more to blame than their children, but there must also be cases in which the discredit of boys' absence cannot be transferred to the shoulders of their fathers The Head Master has told us with just pride that discipline is maintained in this school by precept, persuasion and example rather than by more drastic measures and I am very glad that this is the case. At the same time, at the risk of being called re-actionary and old fashioned I venture to remind both the authorities of the school and the parents of boys that other means of discipline do exist (laughter), for the efficacy of which we have very high authority, and that, where the fault really lies with the boy the truest kindness to him may sometimes consist in timely firm application. Among the many remarks of the Head Master in which I cordially agree there are none more true than those in which he lays stress on the difference between education and instruction. This is a point to which I attach the utmost importance, as do all who are interested in the welfare of the young, which after all is the welfare of the community, for the children of this generation are the men of the next and the fathers of that to follow. It is true that you can no more have education without instruction than you can have wealth without food, but it is equally true that instruction is no more the whole of education than food is the sole essential to health. Just as you can have too much food or unsuitable food, so you can have too much instruction or indigestible instruction, and just as the body to be healthy requires cleanliness moderation and exercise as well as food, so the mind requires to be taught to think and observe, and the disposition requires to be trained in habits of truthfulness courtesy and unselfishness, in other words, pupils must, as you have just heard, be taught to "behave as they do not behave." If their mental and moral discipline is left uncared for, book learning is of great importance but it is not everything, and :—

"High thoughts and amiable words
And courtliness and the desire of fame
And love of truth and all that makes a man"

are habits of the mind and moral nature which, if not learned in boyhood can never be acquired afterwards.

"As regards what is to be done for better facilities for play for the boys, I do not know quite what is to be done. I have no doubt that some of the local people who have a deep interest in the school will come forward and assist in a manner which will help the school in attaining a ground and thus supply a greatly felt want for the school." (Prolonged applause).

Cheers led by the Head Master were then given for the Chairman and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

Native Lecturer in Leeds.

THE lecture given, under the auspices of the Leeds Sunday Lecture Society, on the 11th ultimo, by the well-known Indian lecturer and story-teller, Sarath Kumar Ghosh, was something more than mere entertainment, says the Leeds Mercury. The lecturer, whose accent and idiomatic English are remarkably good and, whose command of the English language might well be envied by many a home-grown lecturer, gave an interesting insight into the life and character of the people of India, and in telling the story of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales he not only afforded his audience glimpses of the past and present glories of India, but took advantage of the occasion to point to some of the changes which must be made in the Government of India in the future if Indian opinion is to be satisfied.

Indian people, he said, do not understand Government by officials. To them the voice of the Emperor was the voice of God, and it was a great mistake that during the visit of the Prince of Wales there was no Indian in the Royal suite. Had such a person been present, and able to suggest to the Prince that he should declare to the people that King Edward was their Emperor by right of birth, and was, therefore, as truly and Indian Emperor as their own great Emperors of old, the enthusiasm of the people would have been enormously increased. To the Government the people were always in opposition, but their loyalty to the Emperor was complete and enthusiastic.

India, he added, would not be satisfied until she had a Royal Viceroy. The time must come, too, when the King's position as Emperor of India must take on some Indian characteristics. The King now had his Lords-in-Waiting—why should he not have Princes-in-Waiting, drawn from younger sons of the ancient Rajahs. These things had far more meaning for the people than any more acts of Government. Then, too, why should there not be, say, ten representatives of the Indian Rajahs in the House of Lords. (Applause). The time must come, too, when there should be a real, not a Napoleonic, nobility in British India, when the nobility should be those who had been elevated for political services, but when the ancient nobility of India should be recognised, even though its services were rendered to the country and not merely to the Government. (Applause.)

The lecturer, too, repudiated with scorn the European idea that women were looked down upon in India. "You think that women don't count," he said, "but they do count, and they count a very great deal."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE OUTRAGE AT ST. PETER'S.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The ancient Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome, was crowded in every portion to-day, during the progress of a brilliant ceremonial, when suddenly a tremendous explosion occurred. The scene which ensued beggars description. The immense congregation, being panic-stricken, made a wild rush from all parts of the buildings to the entrance doors, many persons being trampled underfoot in the scramble. At present, particulars as to what caused the explosion are not available. Many people were injured, and the utmost excitement prevails.

BRITISH SETTLERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Earl of Elgin evasively declined to give any assurance that the Imperial government would specially safeguard the interests of some 1,300 British farmers who have settled in the Transvaal and Orange Riv r Colony since the war, by alleging that the matter was related to the still unsettled constitutions, which are to confer self-Government on the new colonies.

LORD Milner declared that, unless the settlers referred to were safeguarded before the letters patent authorising the proclamation of the Constitution were issued, it would be too late to intervene in the Orange River Colony, because the Transvaal precedent would then prevail.

The Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal, ultimately promised that he would carefully consider Lord Milner's appeal.

LAUNCHING THE "SATSUMA"

A curious incident is reported in connection with the launching of the new Japanese battleship "Satsuma," 19,200 tons, which took place at Yokohama on Thursday. A number of the foreigners in that port made a bet of £100,000, at the odds of 7 to 3, that the "Satsuma" would not be successfully launched. Just prior to the launching a number of Japanese workmen were arrested, because it was supposed that they, along with others, had been bribed to obstruct the slipway, and thus prevent the operation from being successful.

The examination to which the prisoners were subjected, however, does not tend to show that the betting had any connection with the alleged obstruction.

R. L. STEVENSON.

This day, twelve years ago, Stevenson passed away, and the world is still lamenting the loss of that brilliant spirit, whose labour ended just when it promised its finest fruition. "Brilliant as an essayist, a writer of boy's stories and a poet of childhood"—thus the encyclopaedists describe him—and if the accuracy of the description be accepted, it must be admitted that Stevenson's labour was applied to subjects of no great weight. But the excellence of his workmanship so enhanced the value of his material, that his essays have become literature, his boy's stories are in the hands of men, and his poems of childhood, can, in spite of Wordsworth's assertion to the contrary,

Bring back the hour
Of splendour in the grass, and glory in the flower,

and, in a measure, recall us to that heaven which "lies about us in our infancy."

Stevenson's perfection of style in writing, is, no doubt, responsible for a great amount of the admiration his work commands. Few, if any writers of English prose have surpassed his ability to say what he wanted to say, with never a word too many, and always the magic of the right word. But apart from the genius the man had for style, it is certain that his excellency in this respect was mainly due to his capacity for taking pains. By the sweat of his brow he wrote—sentences. To quote one instance: In his *Weir of Hermiston*, he gives a description of Mrs. Weir, quite an unimportant detail of the book. Five times he wrote and rewrote those few sentences, and finally got this result :—

"She withered in the growing, and (whether it was the sins of her sires, or the sorrows of her mothers) came to her maturity depressed, and, as it were, defaced; no blood of life in her, no grasp or gaiety; pious, anxious, tender, tearful, and incompetent."

Was ever a character so thoroughly and so picturesquely portrayed in a few lines?

Then too, Stevenson never published any thing with which he was not entirely pleased. He worked out a plot, wrote it out, possibly rewrote it, but often and often came to the conclusion that it was not true metal, and therefore, sooner than degrade his art, his work of mouths only found its way to the paper basket.

But it is not Stevenson's style alone that wins him his worshippers. It is also, and perhaps even more so, his way of infusing his own attractive personality into his writings. He that writes to himself said Emerson, writes to an eternal public. Look in thy heart and write said Sidney, if you would be a successful writer. Stevenson's characters are impersonations of himself. The melancholy of Ballautrae, the dourness of David Balfour, Pinkerton's irrepressible gaiety, the great heart of Kirstie, were all Stevenson's own attributes. They captivate us even as Stevenson himself captivated everyone he met.

Yes, and Alan Breck's love for a fight, and the Masters' effrentery, and Silver's piracy—we had almost said savagery—these were Stevenson's attributes too, and for these too we love him. In a certain sense, as one of his critics remarked, "Stevenson was at heart a pirate." The blood of the old border raiders tingled in his veins, and though physical infirmity kept him inactive he loved, in imagination, to "ride in the rain, in the days that are gone In the rain and the wind and the lawe" He cherished thoughts of the clash of swords, the shock of charging steeds, the joy of the blow that got home and the delight of battle. He gloated over the strong man armed, and hated his enemy with a deadly hatred. Is there anything in romance more real than the fight in "The Beach of Falesa, (in Island Night's Entertainments) when Wiltshire with a broken leg, gets Case by the ankle and hauls him over and falls on the top of him and gives him the cold steel for all he was worth? "His body kicked under me" he says "like a spring sofa; he gave a dreadful kind of a long moan, and lay still. I gave him the knife again half a dozen times up to the handle. I believe he was dead already, but it did him no harm and it did me good." Stevenson's name and fame rest almost entirely on his stories; "Tusitala"—"the teller of tales"—the Samoans called him. His stories will live when his essays and his poems have long been forgotten. And surely the reason for the universal popularity of his tales is, in the main, the appeal they make to the primitive instinct which burns within us; that instinct which accorded the highest honour to knights of old, which still accords the highest honour to the warrior; that instinct which craves for adventure, and which has a sneaking envy for Paul Jones and Dick Turpin. "Surely some Barbarossa, some old Adam of our ancestors sleeps in us all till the fit circumstance call it into action." Was it not in the hope of finding some outlet for this old Adam that Stanley went to Darkest Africa, that Nansen went towards the Pole and Burnaby rode to Khiva. And does not the same instinct lie dormant in us, gagged and swaddled as we are in the trappings of civilisation? Nowadays men win their wives over the teacups, and their fortunes from a dingy counting house, but which of them would not prefer to snatch his bride from a beleaguered castle, and his wealth from a captured galleon?

Stevenson, more successfully than any writer of his school, feeds, and in a sense, satisfies our craving for adventure. He takes us out of ourselves, away from the rutty paths of civilization into those glowing fields of romance which we fain would tread. When we are engrossed in "Treasure Island," or in "The Wrecker," or in the "Master of Ballantrae" we feel that we too have, for a while, lived. On this account Stevenson will for ever live in our hearts.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria left Trieste for Bombay on the 29th ultimo and is due here on or about the 23rd instant.

THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

AN annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral Boys' School premises in Fort, Bombay, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

The Rev. C. F. W. Hatobell, the Honorary Secretary, read the following second Annual Report of the Society :—

"The committee of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society in presenting their Second Annual Report, after two years' trial, would record their assurance of the great need of this Society as part of the machinery of the Diocese and their thankfulness in being able to help on the progress of the Church's work during the past year.

Many very necessary objects would not have been completed to-day if it has not been for the assistance which this Society was able to bestow. The Society was able to give in grants Rs. 3,472 as compared with Rs. 2,750 last year. Grants were given to the following objects:—

The C.M.S. received them for their School and Printing Press at Nasik, their Pastor's Bungalow at Igatpuri and for one of their Catechists in Bombay; the S. P. G., for the Churches at Kolhapur and Hubli: and for the Printing of a Marathi Manual of Theology. The S. S. T. E. for their work in the Konkan. Grants were also given to the Bishop's College, Poona, the Widow's Home, Poona; and for the Syllabus of Religious instruction in our Diocesan Schools. The Society have also pledged themselves to assist in the 'Rescue Work' to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The Churches at Kolhapur, Hubli and Sonai have been built and consecrated during the past year. The students for whom grants were made to the Bishop's College have completed their course and hope to be ordained this advent. The College will open next year with three more students. The Missionary Union has been making progress. Mrs. Leopard gave up the post of Secretary as she was leaving India and Mrs. Dickins has taken it up. The Bombay Branch has increased from 18 to 112 during the past year. There will be a sale of work about the middle of January, many offers of help have been received and we have every hope of it being a success. The cost of Membership is very small, members are asked to use daily the prayer for the Diocese, to subscribe one rupee a year to contribute at least one garment or piece of Fancy Work. We hope many more ladies throughout the Diocese will undertake to do this during this year. The subscriptions donations are not as large as last year but we are glad to see an increase in the church offertories. Almost every station has given one. The Annual Meeting was to have been held in accordance with our rules early in October, but the bishop was then in the Doctor's hands; it was thought advisable therefore to postpone the Meeting until be could be present.

It falls to the lot of this Committee to settle upon the subjects for discussion at the Diocesan Conference, which is to be held in Bombay in February 1907 and the list is at present under consideration and will very shortly be made public. Their Committee met every quarter and the average attendance was good. We would thank those who have taken collecting cards and those who have subscribed and ask for a renewal of their help this year as the deeds of the Diocese are always increasing."

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Honorary Treasurer read the statement of accounts of the Society for the past year.

The President then moved the adoption of the report. In addressing a few words to the meeting, His Lordship observed that during the past year a great deal of useful work had been accomplished by the Society. He regretted that Sir Steyning Edgerley, who always took great interest in the Society and in its work, could not be present at the meeting. He was sure of Sir Steyning's presence there, had he been in Bombay. But they might congratulate themselves on the fact that he had been nominated on the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy of India. They were all deeply thankful to him for the keenest interest he took in their work from the beginning, and their only consolation was that they could safely rely upon his guidance and assistance in the work of the Society. During the last year there had been a very large number of applications to the Society for assistance towards various schemes, but it was not feasible to entertain all of them. Other facts clearly went to show, that there was an increased interest taken by the clergy and the men in the Society's work. There were surely hopeful signs for the Missionary Union. They had heard from Mr. Aston how they stood in a perfectly sound position, with regard to their finances. But one thing most noticeable was the fact that the subscriptions and the donations during the past year were not so large as those of the year before last, yet they were able to do very useful work in the diocese. His Lordship then spoke of the Society's work in connection with the Missionary Union, the Indian Church Association, the Church house extension schemes, the religious instruction schemes, the Church work in the diocese, and of a lady, whose name was not mentioned who gave about a thousand pounds in the cause of the Society's object. He hoped to see the religious instruction scheme enforced in all the English and Missionary Schools. The Communitty of St. John had kindly responded to his (Lordship's) several appeals and much useful work had been done at places where there existed fomerly no organized Christian work. The object of the Society was primarily to help to initiate and supplement all schemes in cause of education, and to give encouragment in the starting of important Church work. His Lordship spoke of the various grants mentioned in the statement of accounts, remarking that according to the rules of Society none of the applications for pecuniary assistance were entertained, unless a strong case for the same was made out, and even after that, the Society made it their business to see that their grants were properly spent, and that their funds were in no way wasted. Proper and thorough investigations were always made before a grant was made. There was no class of real Christian work that received no generous consideration from the Society. There was nothing that claimed the Society's attention more than matters, educational and religious. He hoped that in the name of the Church, donations towards such important and useful works would be increased. Some of the schools in the diocese were in a very bad condition, and urgently wanted better that. well-staffed and well-furnished schools were a necessity at several places, and the Society aimed at supplying those wants in the diocese. His Lordship appealed to the clergy throughout the diocese to carefully consider their needs and make their applications to the Society in good time for help, and he was sure their applications would receive prompt considerations. He liked to remind them of the two objects they had in view when they first started the Society. One of them was a direct, and the other an indirect one. When he spoke of them direct object, he meant the grants made, and the actual work done by the Society. To his mind the indirect object of the Society was more important than the direct one, which was to bring closer the clergy and the chaplain in the more or less isolated sections of the church diocese, in the cause of church and the Society. He hoped interest in the Society and interest in the church would still increase and that they would be able to give their share in whatever true Christian work that was done in their own diocese and elsewhere. His Lordship felt very great encouragement with regard to the operation of the Society, both direct and indirect. He had his personal thanks to give both to the clergy and the men, for their generous response to his appeals in the cause of Christianity and humanity. He had never seen a larger meeting ever in Europe, of religious bodies, having similar objects as their own, than the one he was present at that afternoon. His Lordship in conclusion spoke kindly of the valuable services rendered to the Society by their Honourary Secretary and the Treasurer.

Captain C. S. Wiseman seconded the President's motion and the report was adopted and allowed to be printed and circulated amongst the members.

On his Lordship's suggestion, Surgeon-General Greawy and General Richardson were appointed Vice-Presidents of the Society. A new Committee was formed and a vote of thanks was accorded to the President and the meeting dispersed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Ghowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Ind Nagpada, Ramalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	1	1	83
Total plague deaths to date	133,930	1	72
Same date last year	CHOLERA.		
	Attacks. 3	Deaths. 1	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Iso Tes timonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.,

LAND REVENUE IN BOMBAY.

Government Resolution.

IN reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1904-05, reference is made to a letter from the Accountant-General, dated 20th February 1906, submitting a statement showing for the revenue year 1904-05 the interest due at 3½ per cent. on the total monthly outstanding balances of takavi advances for the whole Presidency as compared with the interest actually received, and the following Government Resolution is published :—

The conditions of the cultivating season have been fully described in the Land Revenue Administration Reports, reviewed by Government in their Resolution No. 8256, dated 18th September 1906. It is sufficient to observe here that both throughout the greater part of the Presidency and in Sind the season was decidedly unfavourable.

The result is reflected in the statistics attached to the reports at present under consideration. In the Presidency Divisions the total net balance of revenue for collection, on account both of the year of report and of former years, (excluding remissions and sums written off as irrecoverable), amounted to Rs. 314 lakhs; and the actual collections up to 31st July 1905 amounted to some Rs. 228 lakhs. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 86·5 lakhs, nearly Rs. 58 lakhs out of the revenue due in the year of report represent suspensions by authority, while the total outstandings of the year not so suspended amounted to about Rs. 10 lakhs, and in addition there were over Rs. 18 lakhs due for recovery on account of former years. The total realised amounted to some 5 lakhs less than were due for the year of report alone, after deduction of the Rs. 58 lakhs suspended and Rs. 19 lakhs remitted. The Commissioners expected that, given normal conditions, some Rs. 55 lakhs out of the total outstandings would be ultimately recoverable, that over Rs. 23 lakhs would have to be remitted or written off as irrecoverable, and that the recovery of nearly Rs. 8·5 lakhs was doubtful. In view of the exceedingly unfavourable character of the season of 1905-06 in the Deccan and Karnatak, and local failures, particularly of the rice crops, in Gujarat, these anticipations are of little more than academic interest. The whole question requires comprehensive treatment, and it will come under consideration in consultation with the Commissioners as soon as the conditions of the current season are clearly established. In Sind nearly Rs. 96 lakhs of revenue were due for recovery at the beginning of the year of report, the realisations at the end of the year amounted to less than Rs. 82 lakhs, or about 4 lakhs less than the total due for the year under review alone; and of the total outstanding balance of some Rs. 14 lakhs it is expected that Rs. 8·4 lakhs will not be recoverable.

Whether these results can be regarded as altogether satisfactory is a matter on which *it is* exceedingly difficult to form a judgment. The unauthorised arrears that is to say, the arrears remaining notwithstanding the grant of liberal suspensions and remissions, are considerable. The Commissioners, N. and S. Divisions, are evidently not satisfied that the measures taken for realisation of sums undoubtedly recoverable without hardship were quite adequate in all districts. It has already been noticed with reference to Part II, of the Commissioner's Land Revenue Administration Reports that there was during 1904-05 some continuance of that spirit of contumacy which has for the last few years, especially in certain districts, proved an obstacle to the recovery of revenue payable without real difficulty. In the districts where this spirit has been most in evidence, the measures taken appear to have been sufficient. Elsewhere perhaps more might have been done to realise within the year in which they became due amounts of which the payment was not postponed by authority, and similar comment might have been expected from the Commissioner, C.D., regarding the large amount of unsuspended arrears in his charge, particularly in the districts of Satara and Poona. If the inquiries prescribed by the rules for suspension and remission of revenue are properly carried out, and timely announcement made of the proportion of assessment to be remitted or suspended, Collectors should be able to apply with some confidence such of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code as the necessity may indicate for the realisation of dues of which payment is wilfully withheld. On the other hand, the difficulties of the situation must not be ignored. The working of the suspension and remission rules could not be expected to be perfect immediately after their introduction, and considerable circumspection is necessary in dealing with defaulters believed to be contumacious, lest mistakes should be made, and undue pressure exerted against persons unable to pay without hardship. Where contumacy is clear pressure must be applied firmly and without hesitation. But where a doubt exists the benefit of it, particularly in a poor season, must necessarily be given to the defaulter. In showing leniency, the judgment of revenue officers may not in every instance have been infallible. But the Governor-in-Council is conscious that no subject has received their anxious attention more closely than the collection of revenue, and he is satisfied that none of it remains in arrears owing to carelessness or slackness. One thing is clear that in no district was there any exhibition of unnecessary severity. Coercive processes were of course numerous compared with the pre-famine period But until the people at large again realise that unsuspended revenue has to be paid punctually and in full, this feature of revenue administration must continue in evidence. After all, the extent of such process is still insignificant in relation to the total revenue collections and the vast number of revenue payers,

The percentages of collection to demand on account of takavi balances are at first sight, according to the Commissioners' figures, hardly satisfactory. It appears, however, that allowance has not been made for the postponement of arrear instalments not recoverable in the year of report, and if this had been done, a better percentage of collection would, no doubt, have been apparent. The total amount of recoveries, including interest, was Rs. 15·7 lakhs, appreciably less than the amount, Rs. 17·3 lakhs, advanced during the year. The amount of the balance of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year of report increased somewhat by the 1st August 1905 in the case of the Northern Division, but the total figures for the Presidency show a slight reduction at the close of the year. Some Rs. 3·8 lakhs were written off, and it was of course necessary to grant, or continue considerable postponements, for which in future allowance should be made in calculating the percentage of collection. It is not clear what amount of pressure was exercised in the matter of recovery. Attention is recommended to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 80, dated 6th January 1905, where it is directed that while postponements may be granted with some freedom in the case of advances made for land improvement, prompt settlement of debts should ordinarily be insisted on in the case of loans under Act XII of 1884, Remission of debts under either Act should as observed in the review of Part II of the Land Revenue Administration Reports for 1904-05, be allowed only on the clearest evidence of necessity.

In Sind Rs. 6·56 lakhs were advanced during the year The amount recovered was including interest, about Rs. 4·66 lakhs, and the outstanding balance increased during the year from Rs. 85·73 to Rs. 17·94 lakhs. The Commissioner observes that in one district at least such of the arrears is due to contumacy rather than inability to pay, an unsatisfactory feature. It is observed, however, that further postponement of recovery has been forbidden except in cases where the necessity for it is clearly established.

The remainder of the reports calls for no special remarks, but it may be noticed as satisfactory that despite the unfavourable season there was some increase in the acreage of occupied land in both the Northern and Central Divisions, while the extent of the decrease in this respect in the Southern Division and Sind was insignificant.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co.'s Yarn Market Report, dated Hongkong, 16th November says :—Our last circular was dated the 2nd inst., and as the market has continued closed under the concession to Chinese dealers there is again nothing fresh to report. At time of writing there is no indication what rates are going to be on the market re-opening on the 18th inst. when the extended concession to native dealers shall have expired. During the past fortnight clearances have been rather slow and unsatisfactory, owing to harvesting operations in the interior and in the consuming districts.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Arratoon Apcar," "Lightning" and "Kutsang" (from Calcutta), of about 7,000 bales. Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 3,500 bales. Uncleared Stock.—About 30,000 bales. Unsold Stock.—About 108,000 bales. Exchange; —We quote, to-day, as under :—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 170½ per cent.
"	Demand	at Rs. 171½
London	T. T.	at Sh. 2.3 9/16d. = $
"	Demand	at Sh. 2.3 ¾d. = $
Shanghai		at Tls. 72 = $100
Silver		at 23 18/16d. per oz.

Bande Mataram writes :—"It is news to us that Sir Pherozshah is a great master of facts and figures. We have always known him as a speaker of great forensic eloquence who could turn a good phrase on occasion and make out a case, legal or political, with some point and vigour. But that is not likely to weigh with Mr. Morley any more than sentimental agitation. We quite agree, however, that sentimental agitation will not weigh with Mr. Morley or with any other British statesman who has the interests of British domination in India in his charge. The only thing that will weigh is the realization of an indomitable resolution and visible organised strength in the Indian people."

LIGHT MONEY AND BUOYAND TRADE.

THE point has been recently raised as to the necessity of having a representative committee at Home to take up, advocate, and protect Indian interests. In a way says the Calcutta correspondent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have anticipated this suggestion by the retainer attached to their retiring Secretary, Mr. W. Parsons, whose services will be at the disposal of the Committee, when any urgent business arises calling for the attention of such member of the Chamber—active or honorary—as may then be in England. The further proposal, I take it is merely an extension of this idea, providing material for dealing with Indian or I should say Imperial questions, rather than those whose chief interest is confined to Bengal or Calcutta. In each province the Chamber of Commerce is the spokesman practically of the community on all matters be they commercial, political and to an extent even social, as instanced by the recent attempt of our juvenile evening paper to start a Madras relief fund, the failure of which was preordained, because the Chamber had not bestowed its benediction on the enterprise. The result was that there were only two subscribers, and the precosity of the journal was severely rebuked by some of its conteporaries, while the Chamber remained proudly silent. It seems to me that an extension of the recent move of the Bengal Chamber to the other presidencies would provide all that was needed to secure the necessary motive power for any agitation that might be called for and in the event of certain Indian interests clashing it would ensure the greatest attention to the measure which was the nominee of the Chamber of Commerce and consequently of the commercial community. It is certainly well that there should be some one in London with well-founded Indian, experience and knowledge who could focus all the influence of Anglo-Indians on the right spot, for England is still profoundly ignorant and the retired Civilian in these days, if he takes any part in public affairs, seems to have a crank of some kind, and he ceases to be any practical use to India.

REBATES AND SHIPPING RINGS.

It is quite recently that I referred to the subject of freight rebates, by which the independent merchants of Calcutta are "cribbed, cabined and confined" in their operations to various parts of the world. Reuter informs us that the same subject, under the name of shipping rings, is to provide cause for enquiry at the hands of a Royal Commission, which may mean the polite shelving of the whole matter, or may lead to some suggestions for dealing with the question, that may or may not provide a practical solution. Personally I am inclined to think that the matter will be left pretty much where it is at present, for it fairly bristles with difficulties, and the shipping interest is very strong, and able to resist encroachments on what they consider their own special province. At the same time I understand that the Australian Government have stepped in, and declared to be illegal the rebate, which the combined lines, trading between Calcutta and that Continent, have promised to consignees in return for their loyalty, this being in addition to a smaller rebate paid to loyal shippers as this end; I have no full information on this subject, but I am told that the question of how to meet their undertakings towards these consignees, without infringing the laws of the Commonwealth, and rendering themselves liable to all the pains and penalties following thereon, is now engaging the very serious attention of the Conference Agents, for Australia has her own ideas of rising to the occasion when her sense of Justice is outraged. Being of the nature of a trust, a shipping ring at first sight does not call for much sympathy, but there is, in many cases, a good deal to be said for its promoters and upholders. Take for instance the case in which a trade has been work up, and a market practically created by the efforts of a certain line who in the early days very likely worked at a loss, or at considerable risk of such an ending to their enterprise. A good trade is established by a regular service, and when the pioneer line is beginning to reap the benefit of their perseverance, a trespasser appears on the scene offering to take cargo at 5s. less. To meet this competition reduction is necessary and freights go on ding-dong, until the trade becomes profitable to neither, and one has to go out, or there is a combination and freights go up again. The weak spot in the shipowners' case is when a foreigner is let in and is able to undersell English shippers, who are paying the higher freights demanded by the Conference. A hard snip on the shipowners in this case is that, as often as not the foreigner is subsidised by its Government. The adoption of a similar policy by the British Government might help things along but that will not come off so that the Royal Commission must be left to themselves to devise some method of reconciling the various interests involved. I believe also that America has made this style of protection illegal, but whether in practice or theory I cannot say—probably the latter.

THE COAL MARKET.

In view of the falling off in the transactions in coal shares, and of the comparative dulness, which has lately come over them it is well to ensure holders of shares by a review of the present condition and prospects of the trade *en passant*. I may say that Coal has not given way on its own merits at all, but merely because of the at present, superior attractions *of tea shares*., and the Calcutta share dealer is nothing if he is not thorough. He either runs a show for all it is worth or he neglects it, and he cannot have two shows on at the same time. Hence the temporary desertion of coal for tea. As a matter of fact the coal market, which after all forms the only sound basis for the value of coal shares, has improved since I wrote about it three weeks ago, and better rates are now ruling. An important contributor to this result is certainly the eternal wagon question, the shortage just lately having been very marked and apart from this prices would have been better. There is no cessation whatever in the demand for 1907 deliveries, and sales have been effected for 1903 at quite full rates, which may be taken as an indication that the present profitable prices are likely to rule at all events through that year. It may be said with certainly that the trade is in a thoroughly sound and healthy state, and holders of coal shares will do well to stick to them, for it is certain that no other industry at the moment presents such good prospects over the next two years as does coal. In my last reference I gave the October figures for shipments through the docks only the total export for the month was 313,575 tons as against 253,603 tons in the same month in 1905, and the grand total to the end of October was 2,718,477 tons as against 2,330,508 tons in the previous year, the bunkering figures for the same periods having been 741,593 tons as against 688,588 tons. For December the bookings are very full, and in the absence of any available perth at which to load further steamer cannot be taken up. Another satisfactory feature is a revival of the enquires from Eastern markets which has been more or less absent of late. There has certainly been very much less done in Coal shares during the past week but apart from other considerations given above the want of money at the moment proves a very strong deterrent. It is of no use just now to take up any enterprise for the due completion of which you may want assistance from your bankers for you certainly will not get it. However much they may wish to help you as they have not, as a rule, the wherewithal to do so. When all companies are doing well it is not easy to select, or perhaps not even necessary, but rumour attributes very good progress to Bengal, Kattras Jherriah, Equitable New Beerbhoom Standard Gopalichuck, and East India. The next report out should be that of the New Beerbhoom, the reading of which is expected to be quite good, while at present rates the shares are fully cheap and should advance. There has been nothing remarkable in the coal share movements the week the general tendency being to lower prices, in fact on a much smaller business there are no improvements to record except in New Beerbhoom, which have moved from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 353 and Singaran from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 10. These latter show promise under their new scheme, and are perhaps the cheapest line on the market. Equitable East India, and even Bengals are lower, dear money being undoubtedly the chief depressing factor.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 3.

The depression in the extreme North of India is disappearing and the weather has become more settled, but is still heavy with cloud in Kashmir, and snow has fallen in the Simla hills and there are signs of another disturbance in Persia to-day and general rain has fallen there, while in the South of the Peninsula rainfall has almost ceased.

In the interior of Burma cloud has become lighter and in Lower Burma the skies remain clear and the air has become damper in the Coast district where the temperature is normal or in excess.

In Orissa cloud has increased and has spread lightly into the Delta of Bengal and humidity has decreased in Assam and Northern Bengal but is unaltered elsewhere. The temperature remains normal over the greater part of the North East of India but high in the south-eastern districts.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are almost clear and humidity unchanged, while the temperature has risen in slight to moderate excess in the United Provinces and Central India but remains normal in the Central Province.

In the North-West of India light cloud has appeared in Rajputana but the skies are clear to-day in the extreme north, except in Kashmir where the humidity has decreased except in Rajputana and the temperature has fallen in Lower Sind and in Rajputana, it is normal and in Gujarat, while it is in excess elsewhere, except in the Punjab where it is 5°.

In the Peninsula two light falls are reported from the extreme south; cloud persists in the East Coast but has become very light in the South of the Peninsula and the air is drier generally while the temperature has fallen in the South and is now normal or in defect everywhere.

The weather is likely to be dry over the whole of India and Burma; but light rainfall may occur.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

3RD DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton pickings continue. Wheat larger area sown this year. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton healthy and picking general. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—

MUTINOUS LASCAR CREW.

Plan to Kill the Captain and Officers.

THE Captain of the s.s. "Kenley," writes from Monte Video on October 8th as follows to the Shipping Master of Colombo, complaining of a crew which signed on at Colombo:—

"I regret to report that 36 of the Lascer crew who were engaged at Calcutta on the 31st of May last and sent to the above-named steamer at Colombo, where they signed articles of agreement on 6th June, have proved themselves to be a mendacious and sanguinary crowd. The men emphatically declared that the shipping masters at Calcutta and Colombo particularly told them that they were not on any occasion to proceed in the vessel to any part of North or South America. On these grounds my crew refused to proceed to Buenos Ayres; consequently, I have thought it advisable to fully report the circumstances to you, and also to the shipping master at Calcutta. When the men arrived at Colombo one of the scacunnys,

A NOTED JAIL BIRD,

was amongst them, viz., Ellie, Box, x Mengco. Seeing the steamer was placed in quarantine, immediately the new crew came on board, there was no chance of sending this man back to Calcutta, so I carried him to Karachi. During the passage he challenged the lock serang and steward to fight, &c, where he was discharged by mutual consent, the steamer paying his passage back to Calcutta and Rs. 6 to leave the vessel. This man had only been about three weeks in the ship; got a month's advance, Rs. 35, on joining, and it cost Rs.26 to bring him to Colombo—in all Rs. 56. Knowing him to be a dangerous character I took the precaution to have him discharged (at a loss of Rs. 58 to the steamer) in case he might contaminate the whole of the crew. I was in a steamer where this man caused no end of trouble, and was finally sentenced, in Hong-Kong, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for mutinous conduct;

THREATENING TO KILL THE MASTER

and others, and attempting to murder an officer. He has done several terms of imprisonment ranging from two to six months for the same kind of conduct, and his continuous discharge shows he has been discharged when in jail. After I got rid of this bad character, I thought I had a good crew. Of course, this has nothing whatever to do with the case, only I am pointing out to you how anxious I was to have all my crew all well behaved men.

After leaving Karachi everything went on very smoothly as regards the deck hands till the 1st of September, the day before leaving Newport, morn. I had always known the fireman serang had absolutely no control over the men. The 1st and 2nd tindals, and all the men (firemen) never recognised their serang as they ought to have done. The chief engineer reported

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

to me on several occasions, and each time I called the two tindals in question about their conduct, which, I understood, did in great deal of good. Everything, so far as I know, was going on all right till the above-mentioned date—1st September—when the two serangs came and told me that their men had been making a lot of trouble with them last night, and that they—the crew—had decided not ito go to America, explaining, at the same time, that they had told their men they could not refuse to go to Buenos Ayres and asked me to speak to them.

I understood, the night previous Galup, Kr. X. Nadrih, assistant steward, (who is a fairly good English scholar) through the influence of Rasseldallee X Deanulla, 1st Le, tindal, left his berth in the saloon and took up his abode amongst the men in the forecastle and lectured to them, telling them that "he knew a lot about the law and that if they were true Mohammedans they would follow him and agree with what he said and did." He also asked them to get their bamboos ready and told them to use them freely

IF ANY OFFICER OR ENGINEER

put his foot across the forecastle door or tried in any way to arrest him. He also pointed out to the men that the English magistrates are very good "Saby," and would only send them to jail a fortnight, and after they had done their term of imprisonment, the owners would be bound to send them to India as passengers, and that their pay would go on till they arrived in Calcutta; that they would have a good time going home, &c.

The men mustered on the bridge deck, and I asked quietly "what they had to say." They said, "they were not going to go to America," and I asked them why? They answered "that the shipping masters at Calcutta and Colombo told them they were not to go to any part of North or South America." I explained to them that Buenos Ayres was in a warm climate; that they would have fine weather all the way; and according to their articles of agreement they could not refuse to proceed in the ship.

I then got Mr. Lamb, superintendent of the mercantile marine office, to explain the circumstances to them. He asked the men

WHY THEY HAD REFUSED DUTY

and could not proceed in the ship. The men still maintained that the shipping masters at Calcutta and Colombo told them they were not to go to any part of North or South America, and that they were not going to go to Buenos Ayres. Mr. Lamb told them that according to their articles of agreement the shipping-master at Calcutta and Colombo could not have told them that, and strongly advised them to go to work. He also asked them if they had any complaints against the ship? They said, no, that the captain, officers, and engineers were "Atclia"; that they would willingly go to any other place, but not to America. The steward, cook, M. R. Bay, fireman serang, two firemen deck tindal, carpenter, and Japass—nine in all—would not join the others, and are still in the ship. The others were furious at this and

THREATENED TO KILL THESE NINE MEN,

and throw them over the side; they openly made their threats. A plot was formed to kill them when they were asleep and then throw them overboard. I understand I was to get the same fate. The Japass overheard the plot, and warned the others of their shipmates, sanguinary intentions. The nine men were terrified and pleaded with me to protect them. This I did; they were fed and slept amidships—the most of them actually slept on the saloon floor. The night before sailing the men all deserted, but were put on board by a staff of about 20 policemen just before sailing time. After they were put on board they again made all kinds of threats and persistently refused to work, and said, they would rather die than go to America; that they had only to die once and that they were prepared to die, &c." Substitutes had to be employed at big expense to work the steamer out of dock and as far as Barry Roads. When the substitutes left I again mustered the men and advised them to go to work and not make any more trouble. They were more determined than ever. Thinking I would bring them to their senses I told them, "if they did not work I would look up the galley." At this Abdool Gunny and Alla Pox, Scacunny said: "if you lock up the galley.

WE WILL KILL YOU AND THROW YOU

OVER THE SIDE."

They became excited and worked themselves into a perfect frenzy and made further threats, so much so that the 2nd mate and I had to draw our revolvers to keep them back. When I got clear of the Channel the Chief Engineer reported that he could not proceed much further as his two men were done up. I again mustered the men and told them that I would overlook all their faults if they would only go to work. They were as determined as ever and said, "they were prepared to die, and that they would not work."

By this time the men were certainly in a fanatical state of mind and seeing I could make nothing of them, with great reluctance I turned round and put back the officers steering and engineers assisting to fire to Barry Roads and anchored. The men were finally tried at Barry and sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment. They were defended by a well-known and clever solicitor and pleaded guilty to combining to

DISOBEYING LAWFUL COMMANDS

on the grounds that the shipping masters at Calcutta and Colombo told them they were not under any circumstances to proceed in the vessel from any port to any part of North or South America; that they did not understand their articles of agreement, and would not have joined the steamer at all had they known they were required to go on to Buenos Ayres. The steamer was delayed fully four days at a cost of between £50 and £60, per day.

I had a most anxious time with the men, and did not get a wink of sleep for nearly 70 hours. I may mention it cost my owners nearly £60 to bring my crew from Calcutta to Colombo, and as you are aware each man got a month's wages in advance on joining. I gave them all the money they asked for in Karachi and England, and a working day off in Southampton as a holiday. During the short time they were on board the "Kenley," they were very kindly treated and made no complaints to any one. As you are aware my owners' responsibility does not stop when their terms of imprisonment expire, and you can quite understand, the heavy loss they have sustained, and the amount of trouble and worry these men have caused all through telling downright lies that you and the shipping master at Calcutta told them they were not to go to North or South America. I am certain the majority of the men were under the influence of Rasseldalle X, Deanutalla, 1st F. Tindal; Galup Kr. X. Nadirk, assistant steward; and Aboo Harse and Abdool Guny X, Alli Box, both Seacunnys, who were undoubtedly the ringleaders, &c

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THE village of Toppesfield, Essex, with a population of 570, is perplexed by the great preponderance of the girls born there in comparison with boys. This strange feature has been noted during the last twelve years, but it has latterly become so acute that at the present time, while th ere are 93 girls attending the village school, the boys number eleven. For the last twelve months nly two boys have been born in Toppesfield.

BY THE WAY.

AN ANOMALY.

THE report that the income-tax is to be reduced once more raises the hopes of those who have patiently borne the heavy burden of recent years. We shall never get a perfect system, but there are respects in which improvements might be effected. The wealthy bachelor might pay more, and the struggling father of a family less. But even the bachelor may deserve some consideration. Many unmarried men in this country remain single because of family responsibilities which they undertake. Say a man lays out each year two or three hundred pounds to meet those liabilities, no accounts is taken of it in his assessment. He has earned the sum, therefore he is left by £10 or £15 the poorer for having had the amount to disburse. If he insures his life, and so secures his own ultimate independence, he is granted a rebate on his premiums; he must pay full price on the sum which he expends to secure the comfort of others. The man who devotes his income solely to himself pays no more than the man whose life is consecrated to the service of his kindred.

THE MAGIC ALARUM.

As we have not heard any more of the sleepy Berliner who dozed off twenty-four months ago, and has not since been aroused, we may take it that he is still napping. The experts having failed, the layman might try a simple expedient, first having ascertained the trade of the man. There was a certain Scots minister who had a drowsy worshipper in his congregation, One morning she was particularly somnolent, and all the efforts of a well-meaning friend failed to arouse her. The minister presently stopped in his sermon to say, "Let her alone, Elspeth. I'll waken her mysel' mair easily than ye'll dae." And he whistled, "Phew! Phew! A bottle o' yill and a dram, Janet!" "Coming, sir, coming!" answered Janet, instantly starting up, to sink back in her pew covered with confusion when she found herself.

THE LOOM OF TIME.

The King of Norway has now become the youngest of the Garter Knights. His grandfather, the late King of Denmark, was the doyen of this Order. Among the new Knight's seniors are the King and Crown Prince of Sweden, from whose dominions the country over which he has been called to rule has been divided. Formerly one Order would have sufficed for the whole of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. By the Union of Clamar Sweden became, in 1394, a province of Denmark, to which, three years later, Norway was added. At present the Order includes the Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, the German Emperor, the King of Greece, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Japan, the Shah of Persia, the King of Portugal, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Wurtemberg, and half a score of other foreign royalties, in addition to members of our own reigning family.

A DISCOVERY.

One of the legends as to the origin of the Garter is that it was instituted by Richard I. to distinguish those of his Crusaders who were bravest in the fight against the Saracens. This being so, it is interesting to reflect that two of the modern recipients of the Order—the Mikado and the Shah of Persia—are not of the Christian faith. It was thought at one time that the distinction could not be conferred upon any but a Christian. This led to a disappointment for the Shah upon the occasion of his visit to England. If the information given to the House of Commons was correct, he much desired the Garter, so that he might share the distinction which other Sovereigns had received. He did not get it, but went home discontented, and at once entered into negotiations with Russia. Then it was found that the Order could be bestowed upon a non-Christian Prince, and a special mission was at once sent out to confer it on the Shah.

ON BECOMING POPULAR.

First, remember that a good voice is essential to self-possession, as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice should be carefully trained and developed. A full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding. Second, remember that one may be witty without being popular, voluble without being agreeable, a great talker, and yet a great bore. Third, be sincere. One who habitully sneers at everything not only renders herself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life. Fourth, be frank. A frank, open countenance, and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more even socially, than pedantry in a stiff cravat. Fifth, be amiable. You may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other, and illnatured people are always disliked. Sixth, be sensible. Society never lacks for fools, and what you consider very entertaining nonsense may soon be looked upon as very tiresome folly. Seventh, be cheerful. You have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will be generally avoided. Eighth, above all, be careful and systematic. True cordiality and spmathy unite all the other qualities enumerated, and are certain to secure the popularity so dear to every one.

POINTS OF VIEW.

The most charming girl is not the one who is independent of her mother; the woman who makes real friends is not she who despises the small courtesies of life.—*Lady's Pectorial.*

Education ought to be the art of using the mind and of arranging knowledge; it is becoming the art of swallowing pellets of special information.—Frederic Harrison, in "Memories and Thoughts."

There are competent observers who entertain a shrewd suspicion that the so-called Chinese reform movement is mainly an anti-foreign movement, in the eyes both of the Court and of Young China.—*Times.*

Proverbs are really the concentrated inepitude of ages, and none is perhaps more false and follish than the one which proclaims that "cheats never prosper."—Herbert Vivian, in the *Fortnightly Review.*

It is no argument against any reasonable claim made for the higher education of girls that there were splendid women before there was higher education. There were great men and noble women—splendid mothers and wives—before the coming of Christianity.—*Saturday Review.*

Leave your countenance, O lady author, to the imagination of your readers..... By publishing it you only enter into competition with actresses and dancers, and the struggle is not on even terms, for they do not restrict the camera to their faces. Photography is their game, not yours.—Adam Lorimer, in "The Author's Progress."

English slang may be a poor sort of thing, but it is a thing apart from the language, written in inverted commas or referred to—in polite society—with the preface, "To use a popular expression." What we call American slang, on the other hand, is no longer a vernacular apart from the language; it has become a corporate part of the tongue itself.—*Daily Graphic.*

Even as we have glasses whose shape, shade and brilliancy vary according as they are called upon to carry to our lips light claret or rich Burgundy, cool hock or heavy port or the gladness of champagne, why should not our minutes be numbered by methods appropriate to their melancholy, their inertness, or their joy? —Maurice Maeterlinck, in the *Fortnightly Review.*

The duty of lay Churchmen at the present time is to make it quite clear, not through Convocation but through Parliament, that the Church of England always has been, and always will be, faithful to the principles of Latimer and Ridley. The Oxford movement has spent itself, and the Bishops are walking in a dream.—Herbert Paul, in the *Nineteeth Century.*

It is a remarkable fact that the "Encyclopædia Britannica" contains no article under the head of "Author." On reference to a good dictionary, the word will be found to come from the same root as Auctioneer. This throws a flood of light on the subject. Obviously, both Author and Auctioneer appeal to the highest bidder.—Adam Lorimer, in "The Author's Progress."

The American sailor seems to be a great hand at washing; no fewer than thirteen sorts of soaps are requisitioned . . . together with tooth powders, cold creams, and—for one ship's company of 800 men—eighteen dozen "prophylactic tooth brushes." And he has a sweet tooth—two sorts of chocolate bars, assorted candies, cream cakes, fig bars, and much else of the same description.—*Daily Graphic.*

Old maids are dying out. In a few years' time the typical old maid of our youth will rarely be seen, and a hundred years hence she will probably be dead altogether. The term "old maid" is now seldom or never heard; the expression "bachelor girl" has taken its place, and many and happy are the bachelor girls in Britain to-day, with their independence, their little homes, and their own well-arranged lives.—*Queen*

A WAY OUT.

The livelong day I try to bring
The faculties I've got
To learn what soaps are in the "ring"
And those soaps which are not.

All other thames I set aside,
Or human or divine;
My brain is wholly occupied
With problems saponine!

A saint assuredly 'twould vex,
And make him wildly "cuss,"
To ponder over that "Index
Expurgatorius."

My brain is never free from "blues,"
My soul's one mighty ache;
I'm always fearing I shall use
Some interdicted cake.

Oh, let me imitate the bard,
And when temptations try,
Finding to conquer's much too hard
Instanter learn to fly!

So now I lay aside my pen,
And heed the white road's call;
Seek me henceforth 'mong vagrom men
Who use no soap at all!

THE TWO SERVICES.

AN experienced correspondent, in a brief but pregnant letter published in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, last week, expressed the hope that Mr. Haldane would make a public confession of his belief that the whole is greater than its parts, and state that all military measures were carried out only on the unanimous decision of the Army Council, "of which he is the least part." We are afraid that modren Secretaries of State are not likely to make such confessions, says the editor of the *Service Journal*. Power is now too much centralised in their hands, and it is even possible for the Army Council to be over-ridden altogether. We hold a very strong opinion that it would be unpardonable on the part of the members of the Council to submit to any such procedure, and we will emphatically say that it is their duty to protest, and, in the last resort, to resign, if action detrimental to the Army is taken. The fact that they have not done so compels us to believe that they sanction the main features of the scheme that is in hand. The *Morning Post* lately drew attention to a remarkable statement made by Mr. Haldane at Newcastle, which appears not to have been given in the telegraphic summaries of his speech, is to be found in a full report in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. The Secretary of State was referring to the General Staff, and said he did not pretend that there was nothing new in it, and which it had not originally contained. Investigations had been made on the other side of the North Sea, and had been worked out by my friend and ultimate military adviser, Colonel Ellison." That officer is, no doubt, a very experienced soldier, but he is not the adviser of Mr. Haldane upon any matter of principle or important measures of administration. Therefore the Secretary of State used an entirely wrong expression in speaking of Colonel Ellison as his ultimate military adviser. He can only have been referring to some details of the General Staff scheme, for it seems incredible that the Army Council should submit to be superseded upon any arrangements which it thinks worthy of its cognisance.

Although, as we said on October 20, the Army Council has decided not to alter the existing rules governing the retirement of officers who fail to pass their examinations for promotion, we understand that the system of examination has been under consideration, and that changes may be introduced. There has been much discontent at some of the results, owing to want of certainty as to whether the various examining boards acted upon a uniform principle, and whether the same standard was required by all of them. There have been cases in which officers have been rejected merely because they have taken a view of problems differing from that of the officers who examined them, and who were probably not any more competent in the particular matters than themselves. The examination for tactical command is one of the most important that officers have to undergo, and it is eminently necessary that it should be carried out by those most experienced and in a spirit of absolute fairness. This has not always been the case where boards have been selected locally, and therefore it has been taken into consideration that it might be better to establish a permanent board at the War Office, which would undertake the tactical examination of all field officers. We hope this intention may be realised, and that the anomalies of the examinations may disappear.

Under the *regime* of Mr. Arnold-Forster the whole system of the promotion of officers was considered, and some investigation was made of the possibilities of abolishing regimental promotion, and promoting officers upon general lists under the several arms of the Services. Nothing was done at the time, and Mr. Arnold-Forster disappeared from the War Office; but we believe the subject has again been discussed upon the basis of proposals put forward, which somewhat earlier had found their reflection in the press. No step will be taken, although it is thought that in the furture some charge may be possible. Very wisely the Army Council will not move unless a strong opinion is expressed upon the subject by the Service. The *Times of India* states that the conditions prevailing in the Indian Army, which are sometimes advanced in support of the proposal, are not fully understood. Until the last year or two regimental promotion prevailed in a greater or less degree, and at one time promotions were made almost entirely regimentally. Then the linked battalion system was instituted, under which officers were transferred from one to another of the battalions of their group, but recently this also has been abolished. Officers complain if their juniors get higher appointments before them, as in the regimental or linked battalion system, while under the other plan, now prevailing in the Indian Army, officers are placed in command of men whom they do not know, and, perhaps, of castes and classes of whose idiosyncrasies they are ignorant. The *Times of India* remarks that from the latter point of view, the system of promotion upon a general list is more applicable to the British Army than to the Indian Army. The arguments on both sides are well known to our readers, but we are well assured, however theoretically advantageous a change might be, no step will be taken in that direction for a long time to come.

It is credibly reported that Mr. Haldane himself would have been pleased if such a system of promotion had been in existence, because it would have relieved him from some difficulties in regard to the disposal of the officers of the disbanded battalions. Lord Kitchener's demand for an increase in the number of British officers in Indian regiments, which has been acceded to by the Secretary of State for India, may help to remove some of the difficulties with which the War Office is likely to find in regard to appointments for the officers of the battalions. They are to remain for a time upon full pay, but, inasmuch as at least 200 officers are required for the Indian Army, some of them are likely to be appointed in accordance with Lord Kitchener's recommendation. Under the present system officers are appointed to the Indian Army from the Sandhurst list, but the supply being insufficient, the balance required is made up by officers serving with British regiments in India. Instead of this, we suppose officers of the disbanded battalions may be appointed, which would be a partial solution of the difficulty. There appears however, to be some feeling that officers already serving with battalions outside India should be given a chance of appointment to the Indian Army if they desire to transfer.

During the past week another conference has been held at the Admiralty, such a meeting as has preceded and accompanied every one of the changes which have taken place in naval administration during recent years. This conference indeed was attended by a larger number of admirals, because it included not only those who are at present holding the more important offices at home, but also those who are to take up new appointments early next year. Moreover, although neither the commanders-in-chief of the principal fleets not the other flag officers commanding battleship and cruiser divisions in those fleets were present, they have it is understood, without exception, been made acquainted with the views and intentions, of the Board, and have expressed their agreement therewith. The recent assembly was in same respects slightly different to previous gatherings of the same character, inasmuch as the central authority not only made a statement of the intentions of the Board, but explained fully the reasons that had led, them to make those plans which it will be the duty of the other officers present to execute. It is no secret because officers who went back to the ports have expressed themselves to this effect when again [explaining the plans to their subordinates, that complete unanimity prevails between all the officers who were present and all the officers who have been consulted afloat on all the points submitted to them. It cannot be otherwise than satisfactory and reassuring to the country at a time when an organised and determined attempt is being made to undermine its confidence in the Board of Admiralty to know authoritatively that the Navy, by the voice of all its principal leaders in thought and action, has expressed its thorough approval of the Admiralty policy, and its disapprobation of all attempts to create alarm and panic in connection with the condition and efficiency of the Fleet.

There is, by the way, one peculiar and significant circumstance in connection with the present agitation to which it seems expedient to direct public attention. The alarmist movement appears to centre in and emanate from the offices of the Tariff Reform League. It may be, of course, only a coincidence, but if we except the little group of Liberals who rally round Mr. Bellairs, and who may be mere cat's paws to their more astute associates, all the more prominent leaders in the undertaking, and the journals which they use or control are associated with the Tariff Reform movement. It is true that criticism of the Admiralty policy has existed more or less ever since the Selborne Memorandum was issued, but it was not until quite recently, and indeed within the last few days, that a prominent Tariff Reform organ veered completely round, and from being an ardent supporter of the Admiralty became its most bitter assailant. Simultaneously unless rumour lies, an attempt was made by a small body of Tariff Reformers to capture the organisation of the Navy League, presumably for its utilisation in the same direction.

CONTRARY to the regulations, a man in Lancashire sent a white mouse by post, intending it for some one at West Hampstead. He, however, wrote "West Ham" on the label. The mouse bit its way through the box, and a postman found it running about at the bottom of his bag. No one answering to the name on the label could be found in West Ham, and the mouse, says a morning paper, was fed and housed by the General Post Office for a month. The right address was then found, and a note was sent from Mount Pleasant to the effect that a mouse was waiting there, and if not claimed within six days would be sold to defray expenses.

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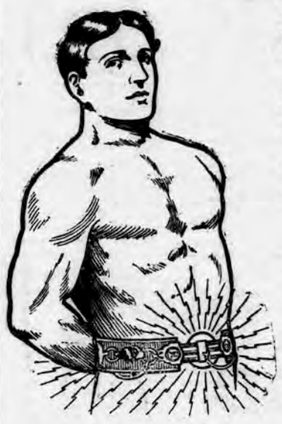

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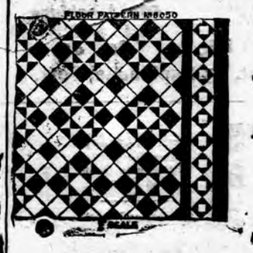

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